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## CATTLE PRODUCER

• THE CATTLEMAN'S BUSINESS MAGAZINE

AUGUST 1959

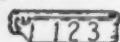


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## Letters To The Editor

**BETTER REPORTING**—I think Charley Wetzler (American National feeder committee chairman and member of the legislative committee) has been doing a good job getting better livestock reporting from certain areas of the country. I only hope we can make it nation-wide in the near future. —Reese Van Vranken, Climax, Mich.

**MISSOURI REPORT**—The weather is fine here, the crops look the best. Cattle are high; calves bringing 35 cents per hundred for fall. —E. P. Abbott, Green City, Mo.

(Continued on Page 26)

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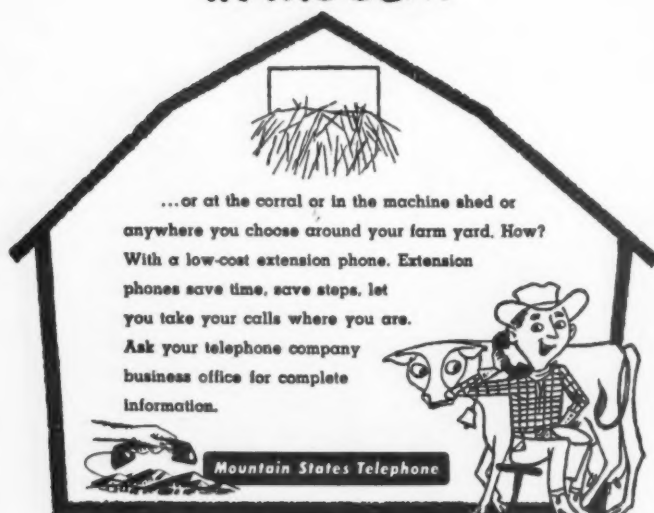
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# The Lookout

PRICES FAIRLY STABLE

**Cattlemen** are adding between 4 and 5 million head of cattle to the nation's herd this year, and hog production is likely to reach 104.5 million for a peace-time record. As to marketings, says USDA: In hogs they will be substantially larger than in 1958; marketings of fed steers and heifers will remain large, since the number of cattle and calves on feed July 1 in 13 leading states was 10 per cent greater than last July. Producers' intention, as judged by the experience in previous years, indicates about an equal gain in marketing during the third quarter over last year. Non-fed cattle slaughter this summer will be as large as, or a little larger than, the low volume last summer. Cow slaughter will continue small but is expected to climb to about last summer's unusual low.

As to prices, the USDA says that cattle are likely to be relatively stable the rest of this year. Some declines are possible in the price of cows and feeders. Hog prices may dip further in mid-fall, but the seasonal changes should be less than usual. Sheep and lamb prices may decline but should stay near those of last summer.

**Looking** at the over-all meat picture for the fall period, the National Meat Promotion Committee in a Chicago meeting in July noted that the level of hog prices was "not good but not disastrous," and improvement was forecast; saw relative stability for beef in 1959, with consumer demand strong for beef in spite of increasing supplies of pork and poultry; felt that a recurrence of last year's October-December decline in lamb prices was unlikely; and pegged broiler production at least 5 per cent over last year, with lighter year-end marketings of a record turkey crop.

It was regarded as unlikely that an increase in beef supplies in 1960-61 would coincide with the current rise in pork production, although it was seen as possible that an overlapping could occur as beef moves up and pork levels off or moves down.

**Outlook** for range feed this fall is slightly below the long-term average. Western Livestock Round-Up reports feed conditions expected to be fair in the northern Great Plains this fall, and forced liquidation of breeding herds is not likely; the central and southern Plains expected to be in fair to good condition and one of the favored areas this fall, with the Northwest in fair condition; but the outlook in the Southwest was designated as bleak, although here liquidation, it is believed, will be prevented by heavy supplemental feeding if necessary. For the western range area as a whole, a cut-back in basic breeding herds is not expected.

**Feed-grain** supplies in prospect for 1959-60 are at a record level, says USDA. The bumper corn crop is expected nearly to offset smaller crops of other feed grains. The estimated total for 1959 is only slightly below the 158 million tons of 1958, but carryover is likely to rise 8 to 10 million tons. Prospective production exceeds probable disappearance, and a further rise in carryover is expected on Oct. 1, 1960.

Grain prices probably will stay a little below a year ago through summer and fall, because of heavy production and lower supports, says the department. In July cash prices of feed grains at terminal markets averaged 4 per cent below last year; wholesale prices of high protein feeds were down 8 per cent.

Hay supplies are expected to drop some from last year's level to close to the long-term average. Shortages can be expected in local drouth sections in the West.

**Business activity** expanded rapidly in the second quarter, but in July the increase tapered off as industry hit the normal summer lull—steel was strike-bound and automobile companies were approaching shutdowns for model changeovers. Personal income reached a rate 7 per cent up from a year ago, retail sales were up, and employment was high.

According to a recent survey, business intended to spend more of its capital outlays for new equipment in 1959 than in any previous year.

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## RE- SEARCH

### Cattle Gain Better In Shaded Feedlots

Shaded feedlots help cattle to gain faster than animals fed in unshaded lots, says the USDA, and those exposed to cooling breezes do better than unshaded cattle. Hereford steers on shaded lots in the Imperial Valley of California gained 2.28 pounds daily. A group of steers on a lot equipped with fans gained an average of 1.85 pounds daily, while steers in wire corrals with neither fans nor shade gained only 1.63 pounds a day. Shade plus fan brought 2.15-pounds-a-day gains. Unshaded cattle consumed 9.28 pounds of feed for each pound of gain. Animals which had a fan though unshaded consumed 8.72 pounds. Shaded animals averaged 7.90 pounds of feed for each gained pound; animals both shaded and fanned consumed 7.98 pounds.

### Cattle Bloat Inherited, OSC Experiments Show

Indigestion is an inherited tendency in beef cattle, says Dr. Ralph Bogart of Oregon State College. Build-up of gas during feed digestion in the rumen—large storage reservoir in a network of four stomachs—appears to be a "family" trait, he concludes from records of 250 OSC beef calves. Bloat occurs most frequently when animals are on high-quality feed such as good alfalfa hay supplemented with barley. Since tendency to bloat was increased through selective breeding in research, it is believed possible in time to pin down the genetic makeup for bloating and thus help cattle breeders select against this abnormality.

### Superior Silage Results When Forage Finely Cut

A USDA report reveals that finely chopped and bruised forage can provide better silage than that made from the conventional coarsely chopped kind. Scientists of the department's Agricultural Research Service find that almost 10 per cent more dry matter can be recovered from the fine-cut forage. The experiments, still in progress, are being conducted at the research center in Beltsville, Md.

### Phosphorus Supplement Advised For Range Cattle

Range cattle in the Great Plains area need phosphorus supplement during most of the time they're on pasture, according to Ford Daugherty, associate animal husbandman at Colorado State University Experiment Station. He points out that a 10-day dry spell, even

during the mid-April to mid-July period, can reduce phosphorus content of grasses below minimum needs of range cattle. If the supplement is made available, the cattle have it if they need it; if they don't it will be there for a time later in the grazing season when the need is sure to arise.

Recent research work indicates phosphorus content of range grasses should be between .20 and .25 of 1 per cent, rather than .18 of 1 per cent, once accepted as adequate. Thus, even a brief dry period in the best part of the growing season can drop phosphorus content below the minimum requirement. Most noticeable result of the deficiency is a lowered conception rate in the cow herd, says Mr. Daugherty. To prevent this deficiency, he suggests providing an equal-parts mixture of steamed bonemeal and salt. A separate container of salt should also be located nearby.

### Tranquilizer Didn't Cut Shipping Loss Much

Slaughter steers injected with 50 mg. of perphenazine before an 11-hour shipment didn't show a significant difference in weight loss from steers not receiving tranquilizer, says John H. Jones, Texas A & M extension researcher. Twenty-eight steers receiving tranquilizer lost an average of 58 pounds en route, while 29 steers which didn't get tranquilizer shots lost an average of 60 pounds. A small difference in shrink and carcass yield is not statistically significant, Jones said.

### USDA Vets Find One Cause Of Shipping Fever

A virus that is one of the causative agents of shipping fever has been isolated by USDA veterinarians. The discovery, which represents a major breakthrough in the knowledge of this highly complex disease, was made by Robert C. Reisinger and co-workers.

They isolated the Para-influenza 3 virus (called SF-4 virus), and produced mild cases of shipping fever with this virus, and grew the virus in tissue culture and produced anti-serum.

They also isolated infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR) virus from calves with shipping fever, but found SF-4 anti-serum not effective on the IBR virus. In some instances SF-4 and IBR

viruses produce similar symptoms, and both appear to be a part of the shipping fever complex.

The scientists isolated another virus, as yet unclassified, from cattle suffering with the fever.

Pasteurella (bacteria) were isolated from 65 per cent of cattle in herds with shipping fever and from half the cattle in herds without the disease. In some cases these bacteria cause a secondary infection that determines the severity of the shipping fever.

Dr. Reisinger thinks the number of infectious agents isolated from cattle affected with shipping fever may some day be comparable with the number isolated from humans affected with respiratory infections, and much more needs to be learned about the disease.

### Vaccination Against Red-Nose May Have Extra Benefits

Cattle feeders who vaccinate their animals against red-nose disease apparently can expect beneficial side effects, say two Colorado State veterinarians. Dr. J. R. Collier and Dr. T. L. Chow found that vaccinated animals aren't likely to have as much trouble with secondary respiratory infections such as pneumonia and bronchitis as cattle which have not been immunized. The researchers say tests with Hereford heifers indicate a definite relationship between red-nose disease and the secondary infections. Red-nose, they say, apparently has a "triggering" effect which makes infected animals more susceptible to the secondary diseases.

### Orientation Planting Could Help Seed Growth

Some curious scientists have come up with a new way of planting. It's called orientation planting and just might grow better crops because it decreases soil moisture loss through evaporation, says the Shell Chemical Agricultural News. The story continues:

In orientation planting, corn kernels are planted with the points down and the flat sides running with the row. Corn's natural growth pattern brings leaves out only at right angles to the flat sides of the kernel, and subsequent pairs of leaves emerge slightly counterclockwise to the previous pair. Thus, leaves of plants from oriented seed grow into the space between rows in such a way that up to 90 per cent less sunlight strikes the ground. This reduces evaporation.

And now this planting procedure becomes mathematical. Since each plant produces leaves at about the same angle, there is less chance of a plant shading leaves of its neighbors. This way maximum sunlight falls on leaf surfaces.

On the other hand, random-planted kernels produce leaves at many different angles to the row. Plants overlap and they give the ground less moisture-conserving shade. The scientists point out that results of 1958 tests are encouraging but not conclusive.

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## A Moral Obligation

A HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE recently held hearings on a bill which in effect says that federal government agencies must acquire water rights in the same manner as other users of water; that is, under state laws and decisions.

The reason the bill is being considered, as it has been in the past several sessions of Congress, is that the United States Department of Justice has in recent years successfully argued in court that when the federal government reserves land for a purpose it also gets a superior right to the water.

The effect of this has been to make water users fear that their water rights are in jeopardy wherever government claims might be made.

Without attempting to go into the legal aspects of cases that have brought about this domination of federal rights over state laws and decisions, it seems clear that from a moral point of view the federal claims are unjust.

\* \* \*

IN THE WEST about 50 per cent of the land is federal-government owned. Why should this be so, when land in other parts of the country is practically all individually or state owned? The best answer we know

is that before the West could get into its full stride in development, the land pattern, with half the land remaining in federal ownership, somehow became arbitrarily set.

But, even so, the West has learned to live with its half ownership of the land that is its wealth. Land, however, must have water to make it productive.

And the West has had its water and that water has been distributed according to local needs—and everyone, including the federal government, has respected this local right—the right of the state to control its water. Many federal laws have attested to this.

But recent decisions would change this established law. Thus the federal government in these cases is now compounding the injustice of withholding much of the land from private ownership by attempting to withhold water, too.

\* \* \*

H. A. 5555 WOULD STOP THIS new trend toward federal domination of water by recognizing the right of states to control their water. Congress, we believe, has a moral obligation, particularly to the people of the West, to pass this legislation.

## Minimum Wage

A LABOR BILL in Congress, inactive so far, would provide for a minimum wage in agriculture in cases where the operator hires six or seven or more hands.

Minimum wages have already been imposed on most other industries, and proponents of the bill contend that there is no good reason why ranchers and farmers should not operate under a similar law.

But there is a very good reason why they should be exempted from such a law. There is this big difference between them and industry when it comes to wages and other operating costs:

Industry can pass costs of operation on to the buyer of the goods produced or services rendered. It does this simply by changing the price tag on its product. All segments share the burden of the increase.

The rancher cannot do this. He sells in a free market, and those who buy his animals buy in a market where only supply and demand govern the price.

This is the way the rancher wants it—a free market, for better or for worse. Saddling him with an increased wage scale, which he himself must absorb, would throw his whole operation out of gear. Who would benefit?

## The Build-up Warning

ALREADY this and other magazines are being blamed for recently falling cow prices.

"Your statements about the build-up in cattle numbers caused the buyers to be cautious," these critics declare.

This kind of reaction is not entirely unexpected,

for here is a situation where you're damned if you do and damned if you don't.

If, perchance, this warning has had the effect of making cattlemen a bit wary of the situation that rising cattle numbers may get them into, and if they are doing something to set their house in order now, we would say that this time we may have succeeded a little where in previous similar situations the experts' warning has been pretty much disregarded.

For perhaps the first time in history, every expert, every government or association official, every magazine, every radio-TV farm specialist has informally joined forces to warn the cattle industry of what it might be doing to itself.

\* \* \*

THESE PROPHETS—and communicators—of doom fervently hope that their predictions will never come to pass; that in a few years to come they'll be explaining why a bust did not develop.

And that explanation could well be that such small-scale setbacks as the present one in cow prices served to act as a buffer against a bigger cattle build-up which otherwise would really have busted prices.

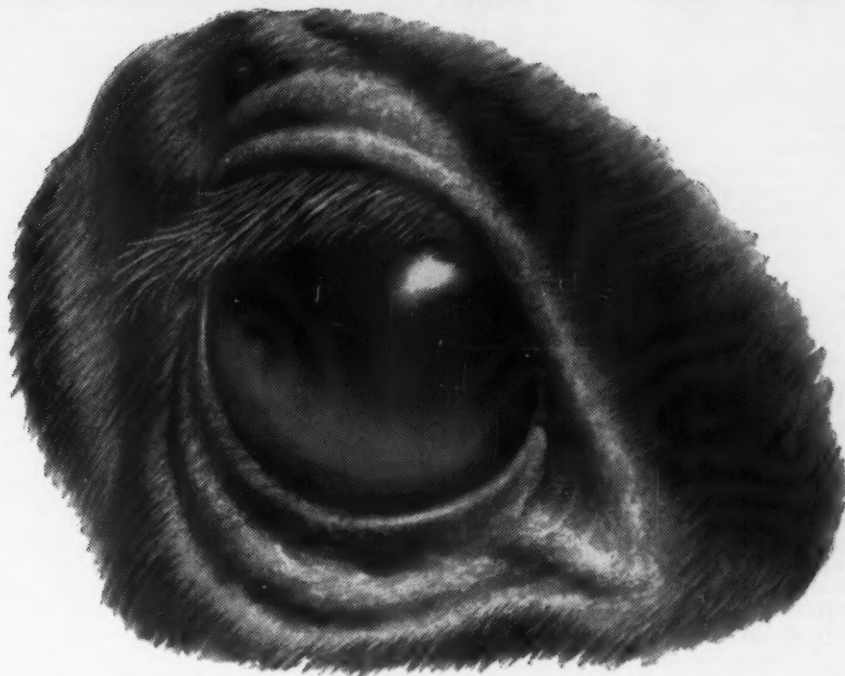
## About Conservation

THE HEAD of the American National, G. R. Milburn, last month brought out a couple of cogent thoughts in a talk about soil conservation:

"Substantial ranches over a century old are testimony to the practical soil conservation practices of pioneer cattlemen. . . .

"A government farm program which encourages farmers to look for yield in dollars and not in bushels interferes with normal success on good farms and encourages reckless operations on others."

# Angus cattle are not bothered with **CANCER EYE!**



The resistance of Angus to eye trouble means greater profits to stockmen. Cancer eye is unknown among Angus, and pinkeye is seldom a bother.

## **Cancer eye is costly**

Have you ever had cancer eye (carcinoma) in your herd? If so, you realize that it is a *costly, dreadful disease*. U.S.D.A. scientists report that lack of protecting pigment, or coloring matter, in the eye membranes and skin surrounding the eye in light-skinned breeds makes these cattle more susceptible to cancer eye.

## **Unknown in Angus herds**

A number of possible contributing causes have been suggested by the U.S.D.A., such as strong rays of sun, irritation of eyes by dust, sand, insects and other irritants . . . or the weakness may be inherited in some strains or breeds. However, black-skinned Angus, with *dark pigmentation in their eyes* are not affected by this troublesome disease.

## **Pinkeye seldom bothers Angus**

Another eye disease, pinkeye (infectious keratitis), is quite a problem in some areas with other breeds. However, Angus have a *natural*

*immunity or resistance* to this disease, and it seldom causes any serious effects or losses.

## **Saves trouble! Saves money!**

Herds affected by cancer eye or pinkeye require considerable doctoring, isolation and care. In addition, the carcass may be totally condemned, or the animal may die, causing undue loss. It's just another reason why more and more cattlemen are switching to Angus.

## **Breed your herd Black**

Why should you suffer the loss in time, trouble and money brought about by these dreadful diseases? Why don't you buy commercial Angus cows or heifers, or breed your herd Black by crossing your cows with *naturally-hornless Angus bulls*? For even first-cross Angus are seldom bothered with cancer eye and pinkeye. Be ahead! Breed Blacks! Boost profits!

## **American Angus Association**

3201 Frederick Blvd., St. Joseph, Missouri

## THE 'NATIONAL' At Work

Legislative work done by the American National Cattlemen's Association so far in 1959 has touched on many important projects and problems.

They include:

### CATTLE REPORTS

The matter of livestock reports received attention in March, when a statement was filed before the House Committee on Appropriations to ask for expanded reporting of cattle on feed and for continued range sales reporting.

The same requests were made in April by the association's legislative committee before a special Senate group. The agricultural appropriations bill now includes provisions for pilot monthly cattle-on-feed reports in Arizona and California (the reports will start in September); quarterly reports for Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming, in addition to those already functioning; annual surveys for Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia, and continuation of the Colorado area range sales reports.

### WILDERNESS

The association filed a statement in a hearing at Phoenix on the proposed wilderness bill, reiterating opposition to such legislation because "the proposal gives wilderness legislative stature beyond its proper place in the multiple-use philosophy."

### FOREST SERVICE

In May a statement to a subcommittee of the House Agricultural Committee favored, in principle, a request by the Forest Service to accelerate improvement work on grazing resources, fencing, etc., recognizing also the need for more recreational facilities. Recommendations of the Forest Service were seen as a pronouncement of its intention to continue grazing use of the forests and adhere to the multiple-use principle, which is endangered in wilderness proposals and by pressures for more "national parks."

### GRADING

A statement was filed in June on the subject of government grading. No position was taken on the proposal to suspend lamb grading but it was stressed that, if such grading were to be suspended, it was not to be inferred that all grading is bad but that the association continues to support voluntary beef grading as "highly desirable and beneficial both to the public and to the cattleman." (Lamb grading was continued by a subsequent decision of the agriculture secretary, with a proviso

that lamb grading standards be revised.)

### DISEASE

Testimony given in late June before a House subcommittee on H.R. 7317 urged increased protection against introduction or spread of disease of livestock in the U. S. No additional expense is entailed in the measure, which is designed to make existing programs of the disease eradication branch of the USDA more effective.

### 'WILD HORSES'

"Wild horse" bills were opposed in a statement filed before the House Judiciary Committee in July. These would outlaw use of aircraft or motor-power in rounding up abandoned horses on the public domain. Such a law, it was argued, would hamper, if not stop, some of the BLM's necessary management practices. Also, the subject was not believed to be one warranting congressional action.

### WATER RIGHTS

Testimony was presented to a subcommittee of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs in late July in favor of H.R. 5555 (the former Barrett (Wyo.) bill long recommended by the association.). This would acknowledge authority of states to control their water and would require federal agencies to acquire water rights just as individuals do under state laws or decisions. Many witnesses, and not only from western states, appeared on behalf of the bill.

### PENSIONS

A member of the National Live Stock Tax Committee, Norm Winder, has appeared before a Senate committee urging passage of H.R. 10, which passed the House some months ago. The bill would provide for a voluntary set-aside of money by self-employed persons for a pension plan.

### HIDES

A September tour of the U. S. by five Japanese hide and leather specialists was sponsored again this year by the association in cooperation with the Western States Meat Packers, National Hide Association and National Association of Exporters of Hides. The tour is part of a long-range trade promotion activity; Japan is the best customer for U. S. surplus hides.

### PROMOTION

Ways of coordinating promotion work for the industry were considered in a late-July meeting at Denver of the special beef products committee. A meeting is planned for Aug. 14 at Little Rock, Ark., for further discussion by top officers of the American National and National Beef Council (of which invited representatives had been unable to attend previously scheduled conferences).

## The Water Bill

The American National was among witnesses from western and other states who asked Congress to recognize states' "water rights" laws and decisions.

Most witnesses testifying before a House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs subcommittee urged passage of H. R. 5555 which would acknowledge authority of states to control their water and require federal agencies to acquire water rights in the same manner as individuals under state laws and decisions.

H. R. 5555 is similar to the bill Senator Frank Barrett (Wyo.) (Mr. Barrett is now general counsel for the Department of Agriculture) introduced in several sessions of Congress. The bill has had the endorsement of the American National for a number of years.

The statement presented to the House subcommittee was based on the following background material:

Briefly summarized, H.R. 5555 acknowledges the authority of all states relating to the control, appropriation, use or distribution of water within their boundaries, and declares it to be the policy of Congress that such authority of the states shall be fully recognized by the federal government in connection with federal programs for the development of water resources.

It provides that all federal agencies and employees, in the use of water by the federal government in connection with the development of water resources, (a) shall be bound by water rights acquired under state laws or court decisions; (b) shall acquire rights to use such water in the same manner as an individual citizen under state laws, and (c) shall not acquire or interfere with the exercise of water rights acquired or recognized under state laws or court decisions except upon the payment of just compensation thereof, except that these provisions shall not prevent the federal government from acquiring water rights by purchase, exchange, gift, condemnation or application to a state for a water right necessary for an authorized federal program.

The bill further provides that it shall not (a) affect any water right acquired under state law, (b) modify any provision of federal law requiring the United States to acquire water rights under state law, (c) interfere with international treaties, (d) affect water rights of the United States or any state under any interstate compact or judicial decree, or the obligations of the United States to Indians or Indian tribes.

For more than a century the water law of the western states has been developed by local courts and local legislatures to meet local needs. Various federal agencies have from time to time attempted to assert dominant federal power over unappropriated water, but Congress has consistently refused to attempt to exercise it.

(Continued on Page 16)

# HOW WE ACQUIRED OUR LANDED ESTATE PART III

By KARL S. LANDSTROM, Lands Officer,  
BLM. Reprinted from Bureau of Land Management Magazine, Our Public Lands.

**American Indians'** or Indian tribes originally occupied or claimed most of the lands embraced in the treaties and purchases of the United States. At the time of acquisition from other powers, Indians were largely in possession.

In the later stages of westward migration, Indian claims to land were customarily settled by means of treaties with the tribal authorities. The treaties

able interest, offset by the value of the tribes' interests in the reservation lands allotted to them as of the date the lands were taken and less the equivalent of gratuities from the United States to the tribes over the years to the latest date of accounting.

The court set the value of the lands taken at \$1.20 an acre as of Nov. 9, 1855. The rate of interest on the amount due

for Russia. The purchase price was \$7,200,000, or approximately 2 cents an acre, for 375,296,000 acres of public domain.

Formal transfer was made at Sitka to Maj. Gen. L. H. Rousseau, the United States commissioner, on Oct. 18, 1867.

The early progress made by Russians in Alaska may be traced today by viewing the remaining Russian Orthodox



usually provided for areas to be reserved to Indian possession.

The total cost of Indian land claims is unknown, but it is known that it far exceeds the cost of payments to other countries. Several lawsuits against the United States on account of Indian land claims have been settled in recent years. Other large claims were pending in 1958.

An example of an Indian land claim is that of the *Alcea Band of Tillamooks*, et al. v. *The United States*, involving 2,772,580 acres. The lands are located in the coastal areas of Oregon. Suit was brought under the act of August 26, 1935 (49 Stat. 801), which gave the Court of Claims jurisdiction over this class of cases.

The court had decided on April 2, 1945 (103 C. Cls. 494), and it had been affirmed by the United States Supreme Court (329 U.S. 40) that four of the tribes had proved their original Indian title and that the taking of the lands by the United States had been involuntary and uncompensated. Judgment was entered on Jan. 3, 1950, for the tribes under the provisions of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States (115 C. Cls. 463). The amount awarded was measured by the appraised value of the lands as of the date they had been taken, plus reason-

was fixed at 4 per cent from 1855 to 1934 and 5 per cent thereafter.

The total amount due the four tribes, with interest, less offsets, was fixed by the Court of Claims at \$16,515,604.77, to which certain additional interest was to be added until the date of payment.

On reversal by the United States Supreme Court (341 U.S. 48), final judgment was entered by the Court of Claims on May 1, 1951 (119 C. Cls. 835) at \$2,259,986.80.

**Alaska was claimed** by Russia on the basis of voyages by Vitus Bering in 1728 and 1741. After Bering's second voyage, Russian fur traders advanced along the Aleutian Islands. A Russian trading corporation, the Russian-American Company, took domination over Russian America in 1799 under a series of 20-year concessions.

During the Crimean War in 1855, Russia feared that Great Britain might seize Russian America. The area was offered to the United States, but the offer was refused.

The legislature of the Territory of Washington memorialized President Andrew Johnson in 1866 to acquire the Russian territory in Alaska. A treaty of purchase was signed in 1867 by Secretary of State William H. Seward for the United States and Baron de Stoeckl

church buildings, wooden framed and turnip topped. The monuments are found at Unalaska, eastward along the Aleutians, in the Kodiak-Afognak Island group and at Sitka, which was the last capital of Russian America.

Thus was completed, in 1867, the acquisition of public lands of the United States.

The public domain did not include lands within American insular possessions. The Territory of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and other islands in the central Pacific have laws for the administration and disposition of their public lands.

Acquired lands are distinguished from public domain in that they have been acquired by the United States by purchase or gift or condemnation from individual landowners or from the states in individual transactions not embodied in the major acquisitions of public domain.

**The desirability** of federal purchase of privately owned lands to supplement public domain reserved in national forests first arose about 1901. The subject was debated in the Congress beginning in 1909. Advocates stressed the importance of forest management in the con-

trol of runoff and hence control of floods and navigation resources. Purchases were proposed in eastern states where there was no public domain. Opposition was based on such grounds as interference with private ownership, cost and constitutional authority. An authorizing act, known as the Weeks Act, was adopted in 1911. Purchases under this act were limited to lands necessary to the protection of the flow of navigable streams.

The act established a National Forest Reservation Commission, consisting of the secretaries of war, interior and agriculture, and two members each of the House and the Senate. The commission approves the price and acreage of all tracts acquired under the authority of this act.

The Clarke-McNary Act of 1924 broadened the authority to include purchase of land in the watersheds of navigable streams for timber production as well as for regulation of streamflow.

The United States Forest Service, as of June 30, 1956, administered 27,960,067 acres of acquired lands in the United States. Much of this area is in the states from Texas eastward to Virginia, including Missouri and Kentucky and states south of them. Some of these acquired forest lands are in New Hampshire, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin. Purchases of forest lands in the western states are small in relation to the area of national forest consisting of reserved public domain.

An important acquisition of federal lands was that of the revested Oregon and California Railroad lands, known as the O. & C. lands. Title to almost 3 million acres of forested lands was re-vested to the United States by an act of the Congress in 1916. The railroad company was paid a price of \$2.50 an acre for the lands on the basis that it had been the intention of Congress in the prior land grant to have given the company a grant of that amount.

A different form of federal land purchase consisted of purchase of farmlands in sub-marginal uses during the 1930's. Purchases were made under various funds established by the emergency relief acts, the Agricultural Adjustment Act and later the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937. The purchases under this group of programs included some 11 million acres. Nearly half of these lands were in the northern part of the Great Plains.

A special form of land purchase requirement is that for military purposes. Such purchases during the Second World War aggregated some 7 million acres. Other lands were leased.

The Department of Defense, for military purposes, held for the United States 7,675,275 acres of acquired lands as of June 30, 1956. For civil functions of the Corps of Engineers, the area of acquired lands held on that date was 3,647,999 acres.

Few purchases of privately owned lands were made to provide lands for Indian use before 1934. The Indian Re-

organization Act, adopted in 1934, provided funds for land purchase and authorized the use of Indian tribal funds for that purpose. More than 1 million acres have been purchased for the use of Indians. The Bureau of Indian Affairs, on June 30, 1956, held 594,897 acres of Indian lands acquired by purchase, donation and transfer.

Privately owned lands have been acquired as national parks or national monuments, or to round out public domain areas set aside at national parks or monuments. The National Park Service administered 3,501,969 acres of acquired lands as of June 30, 1956.

Wildlife refuges have been established or augmented by condemnations and purchases, as well as by reservation or withdrawal of public lands. The first purchase of land for a wildlife refuge was for a bison range on the Flathead Indian Reservation in 1909. General purchase authority was granted by the Congress in the Norbeck-Andersen Act of 1929. Extensive areas were added in the 1930's from lands purchased as submarginal lands.

Acquired lands administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service as of June 30, 1956, aggregated 2,770,646 acres. These lands for the most part are considered incapable of sustained use of cropland because of wetness, dryness or accelerated erosion.

Lands acquired under the reclamation program and administered by the Bureau of Reclamation totaled 1,538,016 acres as of June 30, 1956. The Atomic Energy Commission administered 667,926 acres and the Tennessee Valley Authority held 740,030 acres as of June 30, 1956.

All lands acquired by federal agencies by purchase, donation or transfer amounted to 50,082,229 acres throughout the world as of June 30, 1956, compared with 724,504,778 acres of public domain (reserved and unreserved) held on that date in continental United States and Alaska.

Federally owned real property outside the continental United States as of the same date totaled 365,082,217 acres. Defense agencies held 2,676,538 acres of this property. Civil agencies held the remaining 362,405,679 acres. The Department of Defense did not report the locations of its acreage throughout the world. However, for civil agencies, outside of Alaska, federal holdings were as follows: North America, 405,868 acres; South America, 52 acres; Europe, 798 acres; Africa, 932 acres; Asia, 1,272 acres; Australasia, 743 acres; Pacific Islands, 17,000 acres; Hawaii, 197,359 acres, and Wake Island, 2,600 acres.

In foreign countries, civil agencies of the United States held 5,150 acres, including Department of State, 2,008 acres; United States Information Agency, 1,949 acres, and General Services Administration, 1,187 acres. These lands were used for office building locations, 300 acres; harbor and port terminals, 56 acres, and housing, 1,360 acres. Other land and vacant land total 3,434 acres.

Centralized records of public domain

of the United States are maintained by the Bureau of Land Management of the Department of the Interior. Records of acquired lands are maintained by the various acquiring or administering agencies. Inventory reports of federally owned real estate are prepared annually as of the end of each fiscal year and are issued early in each session of the Congress. The General Services Administration, in collaboration with the General Accounting Office, develops and supervises agency procedures for the maintenance of real property accounts and reporting of inventory.

By means of inventory reports and exchange of information federal agencies are able to avoid unnecessary acquisitions, effect economies through joint uses, facilitate transfers or exchanges of administration and return surplus federally acquired lands to private ownership.

(End)

## BLM To Increase Fees On Section 15 Lands

Rentals for grazing leases on Bureau of Land Management land outside grazing districts will be raised under an order announced by the Department of the Interior. The revised rentals affect Section 15 lands involving approximately 16 million acres of federally owned lands. The increases will range up to 28 cents per acre per year, on a sliding scale based upon the grazing capacity of the lands.

## Fewer Than 100,000 Fires In Forests, Second Year

For the second year in succession, total number of forest fires was under 100,000, according to the USDA, with 97,910 fires reported in 1958. In 1957 the total reached the all-time low of 83,392 fires and the area burned was the smallest on record, at 3,280,000 acres. Starting with the current year, fires will also be included from Alaska, where last year there were 275 fires which burned 314,857 acres.

Chief causes of forest fires, nationwide, are incendiaries, debris burners and smokers. Lightning was the cause of 10,828 fires last year.

## The Bee and His Relatives Worse Villain than Snake

Honeybees, hornets, wasps and yellow jackets—all equipped with built-in venomous stingers—are more of a menace in the United States than poisonous snakes.

Honeybees alone, for all their storied sweetness, are second to rattlesnakes as killers. Dr. Henry M. Parrish, University of Pittsburgh, reports. Dr. Parrish traced 55 deaths in five years to rattler bites and 52 deaths to allergic or anaphylactic reactions in sensitized subjects stung by bees. Hornets, wasps and yellow jackets accounted for 30 other deaths. In the same period all venomous snakes caused 71 death. Total score: stinging insects, 82; snakes, 71.—Shell Chemical Agricultural News.



Experience proves the benefits of TRILAFON, says Arlin Sheldahl of Huxley, Iowa, who has used TRILAFON for two years. "Show calves are easier to show. TRILAFON calmed them down, they were easier to handle and they stayed on their feed. Shrink was less than before."

## Do tranquilizers have you guessing?

Here are 9 good reasons why TRILAFON ranks first in shipping and feedlot operations

### 1. Are all tranquilizers alike?

No. TRILAFON has at least five times greater effect on animal behavior than other true veterinary tranquilizers. (These are drugs of a chemical family known as the phenothiazines.) Smaller doses are needed and, because the required doses are low, TRILAFON is safe and rarely produces undesirable side effects.

### 2. When is TRILAFON used?

TRILAFON is used primarily to calm frightened, excited animals. By removing or minimizing the stress of threatening situations, TRILAFON thus reduces shrink-losses due to shipping and adaptation to feedlot procedures. TRILAFON also is valuable to calm weaner calves and quiet nervous animals for showing at fairs and stock shows.

### 3. Will TRILAFON reduce shrinkage enough to justify the cost of treatment?

Yes. Shrink in treated animals generally is reduced up to 4% (up to 50% of what is considered normal shrink). In one trial two groups of 750-pound cattle were trucked for 40 hours. Untreated cattle lost 93.5 pounds per animal; treated animals lost only 52.6

pounds—an average savings of 40.9 pounds.

### 4. How much does it cost?

Costs vary depending on the weight of the animal and the number of animals treated. Since only one TRILAFON injection is required the cost will range approximately from \$.50 to \$1 per animal; savings up to ten times the cost of the injection can be realized. Livestock producers and feedlot operators also may benefit from the greatly reduced incidence and severity of shipping fever that puts animals off feed, often for two to three weeks.

### 5. What are the benefits of using TRILAFON?

TRILAFON cuts the amount of actual tissue shrink. It reduces the incidence and severity of shipping fever and helps cattle resist infection. Treatment costs are less; death rates are cut to a minimum.

With TRILAFON, animals are easier to handle; they adjust more quickly and go on full feed faster; gain weight more rapidly and go on to finish sooner.

### 6. What about short hauls?

TRILAFON is equally beneficial on short hauls. Approximately 75% of weight loss occurs during the first two hours of shipment. Cattle can shrink about 4% in short trips of 25 to 50 miles.

### 7. How is TRILAFON administered?

TRILAFON is given only by deep intramuscular injection in the neck or other heavily muscled area. Use a 14-gauge needle, 1½ to 2 inches long. TRILAFON takes effect in approximately 30 to 45 minutes. For best results injections should be made at least one hour ahead of time when individual handling is required.

### 8. What are the recommended doses?

Only one shot will produce the "light" degree of tranquilization needed to protect an animal prior to shipment or on arrival at the feedlot.

Doses vary according to the condition of the animal and the level of activity desired. For light tranquilization .05 mg./lb. is sufficient; for example, 15 mg. for a 300-pound calf; 30 mg. for a 600-pounder. Larger doses do not speed action.

### 9. Where is TRILAFON sold?

TRILAFON® (perphenazine, Schering) is available only through your veterinarian. Because it is a highly potent drug, the Food and Drug Administration prohibits its sale through commercial channels.

Learn when and how  
TRILAFON can help you  
make more money on  
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## The MARKET Picture

**Prices** continued to work downward in most all slaughter cattle during July. It was interesting to note that fed steer prices late in July were almost on a par with the previous year, although heifers were 50 cents to instances \$1 above last year, this latter condition probably due to the fact that most steers are averaging heavier weights than a year ago and best demand has centered on the lighter weights of beef carcasses.

Feature of the trade was the sharply breaking cow market, which slipped off day after day with hardly a let-up. After holding up fully in line with a year ago over a long period of time, prices finally broke as much as \$2 to 2.50 per cwt. over a period of only about two weeks, with current levels at the lowest point in two years. Although marketings of cows did pick up, compared to a year ago, nevertheless the increase was by no means burdensome in numbers. In addition, the sharply higher hide market this year compared to a year ago. Despite this fact, both live and dressed cow prices dropped to new low levels for the year. Demand for thick fat cows was especially dull, with most buyers showing a preference for lean and thin cows suitable for boning.

As dressed cow beef prices dropped from around 35 to 36 cents to around 30 cents in a matter of a few weeks, it seemed quite likely that the rather extensive importing of boneless beef from Australia and New Zealand might be rather sharply curtailed. Such a development would tend to stabilize the dressed cow market, although the time lag necessary for previous commitments on imported beef to be filled would still be a factor.

Up to date, any surplus in tonnage of beef produced this year has been in the grainfed cattle and not in cows. In fact, the cow kill in this country has been down sharply during the first half of the year. Although a general increase in cow marketings is anticipated, when compared with the sharp reduction last year due to withholding of the stock for breeding, general feed conditions do not indicate any widespread liquidation of cows. It is expected, however, that quite a number of advanced age cows, held over another year for just one more calf, will find their way to the slaughterhouse this year.

**The cattle-on-feed** survey released by the Crop Reporting Board as of July 1 furnishes a "two-way" outlook to the immediate future. Numbers on feed averaged 10 per cent above the previous year. The Corn Belt reflects a 7 per cent increase, and the major western states a 21 per cent upturn in numbers. Iowa was up 6 per cent, Nebraska up 14 per cent with Illinois down 2 per

cent. Colorado was up 9 per cent, California 18 per cent, Texas 34 per cent and Arizona 39 per cent. Again, a large share of the increase traced to the western states.

Optimism for the near-term outlook can be interpreted from the weights of cattle reported on feed and as to the length of time on feed. Numbers weighing over 900 pounds were actually down, while those weighing under 900 pounds were up. Shortfed cattle made up a larger portion of numbers than a year ago. These factors would tend to reflect that no large numbers could be expected to move to market in the next couple of months.

However, in-shipments of cattle to the Corn Belt area have been up some 25 to 30 per cent all year and this increase must be accounted for in the long run. In addition, the reported intentions of how feeders expect to sell cattle during July, August and September present a bearish tone to the picture. In this quarterly period, feeders indicate intentions to market 25 per cent more fed cattle than they did a year ago. This would represent quite an increase, if carried out. Here again, however, the western states show the sharpest increase in marketings. The increased movement in the Corn Belt expected during the current quarter figures about 15 per cent, while the indicated increase in the western states amounts to a whopping 50 per cent, or half again as many fed cattle as they sold a year ago.

**Looking** at the October-December quarter, indications show a rather sharp reduction in movement in the western states, and for the same period movement to market in the Corn Belt is expected to level off only slightly from the July-September volume. These figures would tend to show that for the final quarter of 1959, the western states would be in more favorable position than the Corn Belt. In addition, the 10 per cent jump in hog numbers this year, with hog prices \$8 to \$9 under a year ago, was a bearish factor in the outlook for future meat prices.

The general lowering of prices in slaughter cattle caused many feeder buyers to take a conservative look at the fall market for feeder cattle. However, it was still difficult to confirm any volume of sales which would indicate a lower trend on feeder cattle. Many growers were still holding for steady money, frequently asking \$28 to \$30 for yearling steers, but there were a few instances where asking prices had been lowered in recent weeks. Calves continued to bring at least steady, if not stronger, prices. Indications of another bumper corn crop in the Corn Belt was a bullish factor in the fall outlook.

**Price round-up:** Late in July, good and choice grainfed steers sold at \$25 to \$27.50, limited volume of high choice and prime \$28 to \$30. Good and choice heifers \$25 to \$28. Utility beef cows

\$16.50 to \$17.50, not many reaching \$18. Canners and cutters \$14 to \$17. Sausage bulls held up best on the price list, bringing \$20 to \$23.

Good and choice light stock steers, both immediate delivery and for fall, \$27 to \$30, few small strings choice to fancy in Montana and Nebraska \$31. Medium to good and mixed breed yearling steers \$23.50 to \$26.50. Good and choice two-year-old steers for early fall delivery or near-term delivery \$25-27, few loads for immediate delivery up to \$27.75. Good and choice yearling heifers \$25 to \$28, mostly \$26 to \$27, few loads choice to fancy upward to \$30. Good and choice steer calves \$33 to \$38, numerous sales \$34 to \$36, several small strings choice to fancy \$38.50 to \$41. Good and choice heifer calves \$32 to \$35, numerous sales around \$33 to \$34. —C. W.

### Lamb Grading Continued; Standards To Be Revised

Agriculture Secretary Benson has announced that federal grading of lamb and mutton carcasses will be continued but that the department is considering revised grade standards for those meats to eliminate any deficiencies in present standards. The secretary declared that if improved grade standards were not developed "to meet more adequately the needs of the industry," further consideration will be given to suspension of federal grading of lamb and mutton carcasses. Present standards are believed in some quarters to place too great a premium on overfat lamb. Recommendations for changes (on which interested persons and members of the livestock and meat industry are invited to make suggestions by Sept. 1) will be made public by Oct. 1.



Lyle Liggett, information director of the American National, and Mrs. Clelie Dekle, American National CowBelle president, share a joke at the North Dakota CowBelle luncheon in Bismarck recently.

## Cow Pony Corral

By Roy Lilley

In Chicago's Museum of Natural History, formerly the Field Museum, we found this historical record of the horse. Written on a plaque inside a glassed-in case showing in clay models of the horse in his several stages of development, all cast to scale, the story seemed complete. We thought this story would be interesting to the cowman, to whom the horse is like ballast to a ship. So we copied it verbatim, amidst gawking youngsters loose for the moment from their watchful parents—but they became reverent when they saw us writing. This is the short story:

The earliest ancestor of the modern horse, as known from fossil skeletons, was no larger than a domestic cat. Its general appearance was very un-horse-like. The head was short and rounded, the neck short, the body slender, the legs short. In addition to this, the feet were broad with four toes on the forefoot and three on the hind foot. All of the toes ended in small, narrow hoofs, of which the middle one was slightly larger. The primitive fossil horse is called *Eohippus*, the "Dawn-horse." The age in which he lived was the beginning of the Eocene Period.

The second great chapter in the horse family history reveals the horse as a slender woodland animal as tall as a collie dog and having three toes on both fore and hind feet. The middle toe is noticeably larger than the other two and bears most of the weight. In it may be seen the beginning of the modern horse foot. The neck is somewhat longer than that of the dawn-horse but the back is still rounded in outline. This is *Mesohippus*, the "Middle-stage-horse," of the Oligocene Period.

The third chapter of horse history discloses various related animals, similar in size to slender Shetland ponies. One of these (*Parahippus*) was a trim and swift-footed habitant of the plains,



a grass-feeder, timid and alert in habits. Others (*Anchitherium* and *Hypohippus*) ranged over sheltered lowlands and fed upon leaves and fleshy plants. They are known as the "Lowlands-horses." These well-fed animals were larger than the "Plains-horses," long limbed but clumsy of foot—the heritage of dwellers in wet lands. The lowland-horse died out with the disappearing meadowlands; the plains-horse became the surviving representative of the family. Horses of similar types appeared at this time on the plains of Asia and of western Europe.

The fourth chapter opens with many types of plains-horses in North America. Two of these (*Merychippus* and *Neohipparion*) retained a vestige of the side toes but traveled on a strong middle hoof. A larger, desert-living horse (*Pliohippus*) had reached the one-toed structure of foot. These horses of later Miocene and Pliocene age had become well established in the grazing habit. Strong incisor teeth had become adapted to cropping grass; molar and premolar teeth had taken on a complex, millstone-like structure with long crowns fitted to meet the continual wear of grinding harsh food.

The fifth chapter ushers in horses of larger size, such as *Equus scotti*. They had long limbs, one-toed feet and teeth similar to those of the modern horse. All of the North American species are now to be classed as true horses. Various species of true horses and of near-horses have found their way to South America. Before the end of the Pleistocene Period all of this series of native horses died out on the two American continents.

The modern horse is found wild only in the isolated desert lands of central Asia. The wild asses are common to Africa as well as Asia. The zebras are limited to the African continent.

The stock of our domestic horses has come from many species. The slender and swift-footed breeds have come chiefly from southern Asia. The large-limbed, long-haired stocks came from northwestern Europe. These wild horses have been variously crossed to produce the different breeds of domestic horses.

### ASSOCIATION Notes

Following a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Montana Stockgrowers Association at Helena, President Gene Etchart of Glasgow announced appointment of a dozen state cattlemen to new committees. These are groups named to make a study of state grazing lands and their rentals; one to study state laws on hide inspection, and one for studies on taxation. Also announced: expansion by six men of the committee which acts in an advisory capacity for state experiment stations.

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The Utah Cattlemen's Association recently invited some of the people the cattlemen met more often in argument

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than friendship to gather with them for "a free meal of choice beef selected especially on the range for this dinner." A spokesman for the group, which is headed by Hugh W. Colton of Vernal, said, "As a public relations program we want . . . to meet with these people as friends . . . without any controversy on the table—just good Utah beef." Guests were officials of BLM, Forest Service, game and fish and agriculture departments, stockyards, state offices, the press, etc.

\*\*\*

About 500 persons attended last



The executive committee named to serve the Montana Stockgrowers Association in the coming year. L. to r., rear: Howell Harris, Highwood; Wayne Bratten, Winnett, first vice-president; Ford Garfield, Ryegate; Wilford Johnson, Hall; Reg Davies, Chinook; Alvin Ellis, Red Lodge. Front

row: Bob Murphy, Helena, assistant secretary; Gene Etchart, Glasgow, president; Don McRae, Forsyth, second vice-president; Ralph Miracle, Helena, secretary; Alex Christie, Grant; Wesley Stearns, Plains; Bob Barthelme, Olive; Bill Garrison, Glen, and Elmer Hanson, White Sulphur Springs.

month's quarterly meeting of the New Mexico Cattle Growers at Raton. The group reaffirmed resolutions adopted at the annual meeting in March, and heard a number of speakers discuss a variety of topics.

Dennis Jarrett of Forrest City, Ark., has been named executive secretary of the new Arkansas Cattlemen's Association. When the state group meets Aug. 15 at Little Rock, they will hear an address by G. R. Milburn of Grass Range, Mont., president of the American National Cattlemen's Association.

A move to reduce cattle rustling has been taken by the Holy Cross Cattlemen's Association meeting at Glenwood Springs, Colo. Under the plan, if adopted, Garfield County would be placed on the unbranded calf law, requiring that all slick calves offered for sale must have a brand inspection certificate, a valid bill of sale or other conclusive proof of ownership.

The Sandhills Cattle Association in Nebraska has announced it will have two service points this fall for the dissemination of information on feeder cattle and movement of cattle in various parts of the state. The main office of the organization is at Valentine; the two new offices will be at Broken Bow and at North Platte.

At a meeting held in early July at Tucson, Ariz., directors of the San-Pim-Al Cattlemen's Association adopted a resolution urging "immediate steps to bring about the successful conclusion of the complete eradication of the screwworm problem," as recently discussed by the presidents of the U. S. and Mexico.

### Livestock Brand Renewals Due In Oregon; Good 5 Years

Owners of livestock brands in Oregon must this year re-record them with the state department of agriculture for the coming five years. There are some 14,000 brand owners in Oregon.

## The Water Bill

(Continued From Page 10)

During the past 93 years, beginning with the Act of 1886 which expressly confirmed the acquisition of water rights in accordance with local custom, more than a score of laws have been passed by Congress which gave recognition and protection to the integrity of water rights acquired under state laws. By the enactment of these laws Congress has repeatedly expressed its intention that the activities of the federal government shall not interfere with state laws relating to the control, appropriation, use or distribution of water.

In recent years there has been a tendency on the part of some federal departments and officials to regard federal statutes by which Congress has recognized the authority of the states to regulate and control the use of their waters as being merely directory and not mandatory. From time to time federal ownership and control of all unappropriated waters has been asserted by these federal departments and officials. This has resulted in a widespread fear, particularly among the people in the western states, that long-established water rights and water policies are being jeopardized.

The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the so-called Pelton Dam case, *Federal Power Commission v. Oregon*, 349 U. S. 435 (1955), caused additional uncertainties concerning future interpretations that may be placed on the Desert Land Act. The enactment of H.R. 5555 will clarify this situation by removing the existing doubts and uncertainties. Failure to enact the bill could lead to protracted litigation and the possible destruction of hundreds of millions of dollars of local investments in water resource developments.

It has been the position of the United States Department of Justice for a number of years that the rights of the United States to use water on the reserved lands of the United States are for the most part based on the reservation concept. This concept involves the

proposition that by the withdrawal of lands from the public domain the unappropriated waters appurtenant to the lands so withdrawn are set aside and reserved for the purposes of the reservation and are thereby removed from the operation of the various federal acts which permit the appropriation and beneficial use by the public of the waters on the public domain. Thus, under the view of the Department of Justice, state laws relating to the appropriation of water have no application whatever to the waters of such withdrawn public lands. This position of the Department of Justice was greatly strengthened by the decision of the Supreme Court in the Pelton Dam case.

In the light of the Pelton Dam decision it may be persuasively argued that rights acquired under state laws to the use of water on federal reservations are null and void. It is impossible to determine whether the water rights "reserved" to the United States are riparian in character or whether they apply to all future beneficial uses of water on federal reservations, regardless of whether the lands are riparian.

No one can safely predict what effect these federal withdrawals will have on unappropriated water rights above and below federal withdrawals. It may be that two entirely different systems of water law will have been imposed on the same streams, and that the previous orderly development of rights to the use of water under state laws and procedures has been completely disrupted.

In view of the vast acreage included in public land withdrawals and reservations, these federal claims may well amount to a perpetual reservation of tremendous quantities of unappropriated water for use on these lands, regardless of whether or not the water is ever put to beneficial use by the federal government. This would result in a wholly unjustified waste of the nation's limited water resources. By the passage of H.R. 5555, Congress would clearly and unmistakably state its intention that rights to the use of this water acquired under state laws should be fully honored by the federal government.

## Calif. Beef Council Raises Meat Board Support

The California Beef Council voted to allocate a minimum of \$5,000 to the National Live Stock and Meat Board for the 1959-60 fiscal year, at a meeting of the board of directors of the state group in Los Angeles. It also adopted an escalator clause providing that if the council's collections exceeded \$140,000 at the end of the year the allocation to the meat board would increase in percentage from 5 per cent at \$140,000 to 20 per cent if collections reach \$250,000. Leonard Scott, chairman of the council, says it is hoped the 3 million-head annual slaughter in California, together with ranch sales, will make it possible to finance all cattle research and promotional activities with the one collection.

## Faddists Distort Fat Role, Meat Board Told

At the annual meeting of the National Live Stock and Meat Board in Chicago, a number of authorities discussed claims by food faddists and others about the relationship of fat and cholesterol in the diet to atherosclerosis. Dr. Grace Goldsmith of Tulane University School of Medicine, New Orleans, said "There is no proof that diets high in saturated fats (found chiefly in meat and animal products) cause atherosclerosis or that high levels of fat in the blood are causative either. Only time and more research will clarify the role of dietary fat in the changes that occur in blood vessels with the aging process."

Dr. A. G. Hogan of the University of Missouri, research consultant for the meat board, indicated that heart attacks can be caused not necessarily by animal fat as such but "too much of everything"—too much food and too many calories.

Dr. F. A. Kummerow of the Univer-

sity of Illinois said research has revealed that when the protein intake is ample, blood cholesterol stays at a safe level regardless of the amount or kind of fat consumed. Thus, investigators who recommend avoidance of meat and milk "are cutting off their noses to spite their faces," since removing this source of fat from the diet would also remove the main source of protein.

Dr. Kummerow suggested the chief cause of heart disease is based on some disturbance of lipid (fat) metabolism, the chemical process by which fats are changed, particularly in the liver, to various forms for use or storage by the body.

## Meat Industry Committees Set Up in 12 States

Twelve meat industry committees have been established to serve the National Live Stock and Meat Board in an advisory capacity on a state level, in line with a resolution passed at last year's annual meeting of the board. The 12 groups now organized are in the states of Alabama, California, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Texas, Wisconsin, Wyoming and the New England states. Plans are under way for setting up similar groups in other states; these will offer an opportunity for all parts of the livestock industry to cooperate in the nationwide program of the meat board, says Charles B. Shuman, American Farm Bureau Federation president.

## Monthly Cattle-on-Feed Reports Start in Two States

Cattle-on-feed reports will soon be available monthly for California and Arizona. These reports will provide more complete information for the cattle feeding industry. Quarterly reports covering 21 states, including California and Arizona, will be continued and yearling reports will start in the South-

east. The new monthly releases for the two states will supplement quarterly reports, but will show only:

1. Number of cattle on feed at the first of the month.
2. Number of cattle placed on feed during the past month.
3. Number of fed cattle marketed during the past month.

In order to test procedures, no release will be made of the August survey data. Regular monthly reports will be made as soon as practicable. The monthly estimates of cattle on feed in California and Arizona should be available before the tenth of each month.

These pilot reports were requested in a resolution passed by the American Cattlemen's Association last January in Omaha and brought to the attention of Senate and House committees early this year.

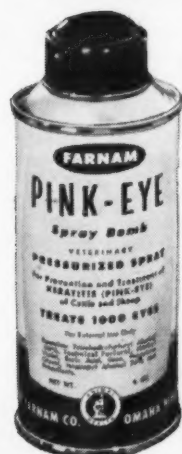
## Meat Packers Set Record With 8% Higher Sales in '58

The American meat packing industry in 1958 earned a record \$13,025 million in sales at wholesale value—an 8 per cent increase over 1957—reports the American Meat Institute. Net worth of the industry was estimated at \$1,500 million—5 per cent more than in 1957 and 20 per cent above the 1947-58 average. Return in net worth for the year was 5.5 per cent, approximately the same as in the previous year.

## Calif. To Require Vaccination In Dairy Cattle Inshipments

The California department of agriculture has adopted a regulation which provides that after Jan. 2, 1961, all female dairy cattle over four months old, except those for slaughter, brought into the state will have to bear evidence of calf vaccination. Since 1947, all California dairy cattle between four and 12 months of age have been required to be vaccinated against brucellosis.

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# Federal Grading of Meat— Its Economic Meaning

By Harold F. Breimyer

Since 1927 the USDA has provided a service of grading of meat, except pork. Twice, in World War II and the Korean conflict, grading was made compulsory. At all other times it has been voluntary. It is provided only when asked for. Its cost is borne by the firm requesting it.

Last year 50 per cent of all beef produced commercially, 16 per cent of veal and 36 per cent of lamb and mutton was federally graded. Of meat sold fresh, a considerably higher percentage is federally graded, as grading is primarily used for meat destined for fresh sale. A high percentage of Good, Choice and Prime quality beef is federally graded.

**Uniformity Necessary in Merchandising**—Grading is primarily intended as a measure of quality. It affords a yardstick by which those features of a carcass or cut that bear on its acceptability, chiefly its eating quality, may be indicated.

Merchandising meat by uniform weight and grade standards is not only demanded in modern trade but contributes a great deal to (1) efficiency and low cost in marketing and (2) stronger consumer demand.

Modern trade is of mass handling in large volume. For example, supermarkets have become the mass food retailers of our day. They handle immense quantities of meat in a highly systematized operation. For this a standardized product that can be bought and sold by verbal or written specification is essential. Without such an aid, trading in meat would have to revert largely to

bargaining in connection with personal inspection of each carcass—a slow and costly technique. Higher cost in merchandising by such an outmoded practice would both reduce returns to livestock producers and increase prices of meat to consumers. Selling graded meat by specification, by contrast, lowers costs, helps producers and consumers.

When a system of grades is carefully designed to fit the varying preferences of consumers, use of that system adds to total demand for meat. It is not necessary that all preferences be alike. If a consumer who prefers Prime beef can obtain Prime while one who likes Good or Commercial can select for his preference, and a third whose choice is Utility or Commercial for hamburger can obtain that—when each can get what he wants at any given time, each is better satisfied than he would be if he had to buy “beef” indiscriminately. As a result of exercise of choice, total demand for beef is enhanced. Widespread use of federal grades has been a factor accounting in part for the steady growth in U. S. demand for beef.

**Whose Grades and Grading?**—Grading is so essential in modern merchandising that if the federal government were not to provide it, private sources would. Insofar as skill in grading is concerned, private graders and government graders could be equally competent. But there is a real difference between private and federal grading: In private grading there would be as many sets of grades as grading firms: In federal grading there is a single set

of grade standards, and as nearly uniform nation-wide grading as can be achieved through supervision and regional interchange of grading personnel.

A single system of grades allows all handlers of meat—packers, wholesalers and retailers, large and small, central and local—equal entry in the market. It sharpens competition and reduces cost. Much of the potential benefit of grading would be lost if there were no standard system by myriad individual systems. Moreover, a uniform nation-wide grading service for meat is helpful to both consumers and producers. Consumers can learn to recognize the several federal grades for fresh meat much more easily than they could a variety of private brands. Federal grades are an effective basis for transmitting consumers' desires to producers. The federal grading system has been an educational tool for programs to improve quality in meat animal production.

It should be understood that the question of federal vs. private grading relates only to fresh meat. For grading is essentially selection. In processed meat, the character of processing or manufacture can be distinctive for each firm, and private brand labels identify the firm's own special product. Federal grades are not used for sale of processed meat at retail.

**Grading an Influence in Pricing**—When much of a product is graded, as is true for beef, the grading itself becomes a significant factor in the market. It can have an influence on prices. The definitions of grade standards, and the accuracy with which grading is done, become highly important.

Grade standards become a vehicle for differences in price, as one grade normally commands a higher price and another a lower. Consequently, grade standards must be so chosen as truly and accurately to reflect difference in meat that the trade and consumers regard as important. They must be carefully attuned to market desires and preferences. Grades are not themselves a measure of consumer preference but they become the means through which consumer preferences are expressed. Standards must measure as accurately as possible the basic factors which influence the acceptability of meat and hence its value. They must deal with attributes that matter.

It is essential that grade standards be reviewed constantly and revised as necessary, to make certain they conform to the needs of the market. Federal grades are under continuous study—the USDA has a long-range program of research and development in grade standards.

Grading usually results in differences in prices between grades. Within each grade, on the other hand, there is some “bunching” of prices. While the extent to which this occurs could easily be exaggerated, there is a tendency for much of the meat of a given grade and weight range to sell at the same general price level. This does not neces-



In Oregon, persons attending the state centennial exposition and international trade fair at Portland are viewing this Beef, Inc., exhibit and reading details of one of the state's biggest industries in a brochure called “Better Buy Beef—it's the better buy!” The exhibit features the front and hind quarters of a beef neatly displayed in an air-screen refrigerator with individual cuts labeled and marked on the carcass. In one corner is a miniature display of an old-time ranch, a modern ranch and a feedlot operation. A “sellavision” unit continuously shows pictures and gives information about the various ways to cook and care for meat. Across the aisle and forming a part of the exhibit is an old-time opera house that seats 40 people and runs continuous movies of the cattle industry.

no grading. As noted above, federal grading has almost certainly added to demand for beef. The fact that so much meat has been graded is itself an indication that grading has a price-lifting value. Certainly under a voluntary grading system meat will be graded only when it can be merchandised to better advantage with the federal grade stamp than without it.

The basic characteristic of the grading process is the dividing of the total range of meat into segments so that the units within a segment or grade are relatively interchangeable one with the other. Therefore, if wide price ranges did exist within a grade, this would be one indication that the quality range was too wide for the grade effectively to serve the needs of the industry. The trend has been to increase the number of grades.

The nature of the effect of grading on price patterns is the same regardless of whether grading is federal or private. Any system of grading, federal or private, will result in a somewhat different pattern of prices than would exist in the absence of any grading.

Another feature of grading has a different impact when done federally than by private graders. This concerns the effect that a grading service has on competitive relationships within the livestock and meat trade.

Federal grading, nationally uniform, is designed to serve the best interest of the entire public—producer, marketer and consumer. Private grades are designed to serve the interests of the private firm originating them. Hence, federal grades do not result in the same competitive standing among various kinds of marketing firms as would exist under private grading.

Federal grading is more of a help to smaller packers than to large ones. Large packers have the resources to advertise and establish their private brands for fresh meat, and to merchandise on the basis of their brands. Smaller packers would not have the resources to do so effectively. It thus is not surprising that national packers, when interviewed in a USDA survey carried out by the Babson Institute, consistently voiced their opposition to federal grading.

But in a competitive economy, conflict of interest is normal, and a judgment on the role of federal grading can hardly be based on taking of sides in packer vs. chain store, or large packer vs. small packer controversies. Rather, federal grading is justified only insofar as it contributes more than any other system to orderly and efficient marketing, and to building up demand. While the specific design of federal grade standards must always be subject to review and change, the grading service itself seems clearly to have more plus values than minus, and to be in the interest of livestock producers and the nation.

## Calf Crop Up 2 Per Cent; Lamb Crop Up Slightly

The 1959 calf crop is expected to total 41,328,000 head, 2 per cent greater than 1958, and 7 per cent above the 10-year average, according to USDA. This is the first increase from the previous year since the record crop of 42,601,000 head in 1954. The calf crop in the 11 western states is estimated at 3 per cent higher than a year ago. The north central states and south Atlantic states expect a 1 per cent increase and the south central states a 4 per cent rise. Calf numbers will be down slightly in the north Atlantic states.

The 1959 lamb crop in the 13 western range sheep states is estimated at 13,149,000 head, 370,000 head or 3 per cent larger than in 1958. The increase is down slightly. This year's lamb crop in the 35 native sheep states (excluding the 13 western states) increased 22,000 head, or less than 1 per cent from 1958. The 1959 lamb crop totaled 20,716,000 head, 2 per cent larger than in 1958.

## Brand Conference Discusses Use of "Number" Brands

At Bismarck, N. D., last month, brand inspection officials opposed the use of old recorded "number" brands by other stockmen who use a numbering system for identification of animals, it was brought out at the National Livestock Brand Conference. The practice makes for confusion at brand inspection time. The group urged brand records be kept current, and called for an exchange of late brand information between the states, in view of the difficulty of inspecting ever-increasing numbers of cattle moving interstate.

Millard T. Lund, Bismarck, N. D., was chosen president of the conference, succeeding Noah Ward, Baton Rouge, La. Fred Fritz, Clifton, Ariz., is the new vice-president. Clair Michels, secretary of the North Dakota Stockmen's Association, was named secretary.

## Meat Promotion Committee Urges Stepped-Up Programs

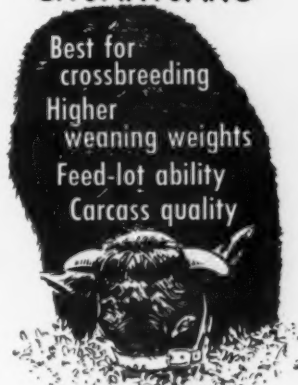
The National Meat Promotion Committee met in Chicago July 24 to discuss meat promotion programs.

With the outlook showing pork continuing in surplus supply, two special pork promotion periods to coincide with peak supplies, were selected. They were Oct. 1-10 and Dec. 3-12.

The committee, which comprises representatives of producers, packers, retailers, restaurateurs and USDA (Acting Secretary Dave Appleton represented the American National), asked the Meat Board, sponsor group, to step up its program of meat promotion to focus attention of the public on the abundant supplies of all meat moving to market.

Material presented at the meeting showed a probable total pig crop this year of 104.5 million pigs, a peacetime record, with the level of hog prices "not good but not disastrous;" relative stability for beef in 1959, with consumer demand strong for beef in spite of increasing supplies of pork and poultry; unlikelihood of a recurrence of last year's October-December decline in lamb prices; and broiler production at least 5 per cent over last year, with lighter year-end marketings of a record turkey crop.

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# LADIES' CHOICE



## Through a Ranch House Window

By DOROTHY McDONALD



Mrs. McDonald

Next to our National convention each January, the general council meeting is perhaps the most significant event of the CowBelles' year. So I am very happy to have a full report of the 1959 meeting by Bea Peterson to share with you this month. A very capable young woman and a fine writer, Bea has been appointed by Mrs. Dekle to work on CowBelle publicity for the rest of the year and I know she'll do a wonderful job. So we'll hope to have more reports from her as the months go by.

And while I'm on the subject, I've been asked by many of you to convey the special "thanks" of the CowBelles to Lyle Liggett for the many times he's helped with our publicity. His work is done so unobtrusively that few realize just how much and how often he's helped our organization.

So . . . thanks, Lyle . . . from all of us.

\*\*\*

A note last month from Velma Newland, whose ranch house windows look out upon the spot that has been marked as the geographical center of the United States, brings a later and touching sequel to the story about the Newland ranch that appeared in a national magazine last winter. It seems that among the letters this article brought to them was one from a youngster in a Missouri reformatory. Warm-hearted Velma

Newland answered the letter, sensing that here was a boy who needed something or someone to cling to. As the result of the correspondence which developed, the Newlands will give this boy a home when he is discharged in September. One thing that influenced their decision was the concern he showed for other kids; they felt that awareness of the problems of other underprivileged youngsters was a basis on which he could build a new life. And living on a family ranch like the Newlands' should be a good place to begin. I know you all join me in wishing this venture well.

### The General Council Meeting

On Sunday, June 28 at 10 o'clock the Beef Cookery committee met at the Brown Palace Hotel, headquarters for the general council throughout the meetings.

Present were Mrs. Robert Burghart, Mrs. John Guthrie, Mrs. Fred Dressler, Mrs. Raymond Adams, Mrs. J. B. Smith, Mrs. Dave Robinson, Mrs. Rodger Averill and Mrs. N. H. Dekle.

All through the day and evening the ladies worked on the many phases connected with the new cookbook, checking copy, discussing financing, distribution and beef cookery in general and in detail.

On Monday morning at 9:30 the call to order by Mrs. Dekle opened the council meeting. Present were 39 ladies, representing 20 states. The president's

report, reading of the minutes, and treasurer's report were given.

Mrs. John Guthrie of California reported on the outgoing cookbook: 37,481 copies, done in four printings; 2,160 copies now on hand. It was suggested that CowBelles use these books as Christmas gifts this year, in order to have them all sold before the new books go on the market.

Mrs. Robert Burghart of Colorado gave a report on the revised edition. It is hoped the book will be ready for spring promotion.

Incorporation of the CowBelles was discussed and the need is clearly obvious. By-laws and revision of the CowBelles organizational set-up was thoroughly checked and discussed, and the legal explanation was given by a member of the law firm of Holland and Hart, which represents the American National Cattlemen's Association.

A public relations report by Mrs. John Harting of Washington stressed the need for the CowBelles, state and National, to work for better relations between livestock and allied industries with the general public. The public relations contest now under way is an effort in that direction.

Mrs. Clyde King of Utah, National membership chairman, urged every state to work harder on behalf of the National.

The Father of the Year report was given by Mrs. J. B. Smith of Oklahoma and Lyle Liggett. A great deal of discussion entered into this report because of the terrific challenge this project presents on a National scale. Every angle of the contest was thoroughly discussed, particularly in the line of participation by states and the financial aspect. After being given a most democratic airing at two different sessions, a vote was taken. The Father of the Year contest will be continued and the name, which was also discussed and voted upon, will continue to be "The All-American Father of the Year."

Reports of the by-laws and budget committees will be made separately, due to the nature of their work, therefore I shall not go into the details of either.

Before going into state reports, there was a discussion of outdoor cookery promotion. State extension groups are considered one of the best contacts for each CowBelle group to work with. The



Utah CowBelles officers, left to right, include Dee Menmott, Scipio; Gladys Johnson, Aurora; Margaret Colton, Vernal; Helen Spafford, Orem; Ruth Haslem, Jensen; Wanda Crane, Salina.

National Live Stock and Meat Board has been exceptionally cooperative and has 41,000 film strips on meat cookery for use by anyone interested. They also have color transparencies on meats to be used in papers and magazines, which may be borrowed at no charge by the publicity chairman of each state group.

In the state reports, nearly all stressed beef promotion activities, Father of the Year participation, National CowBelle affiliation, better public relations between the meat industry and the general public. Several states have given scholarships to girls interested in meat research and home economics. One state reminded us a bell (or Belle) can either make noise or music.

General Mills of Minneapolis is eager to give Betty Crocker-sponsored breakfasts at state conventions, one lady informed us. Safeway Stores have a public relations man who does an exceptionally good state-wide beef and grocery publicity coverage.

One state ties in its local, state and National dues in one; thus one payment makes each member an active participant in all three.

**Ranch tours** were stressed; Wyoming works with the Chamber of Commerce locally, contacting families at tourist courts for a tour a week throughout the summer.

The essay contest, "Beef, Calf to Counter" was considered an excellent public relations project as it is conducted on the grade school and high school levels, with prizes.

Some ranch areas work with their game and fish departments and issue courtesy cards to hunters and fishermen.

States were reminded to pay their affiliation fees, and any money sent to the National CowBelles for beef promotion is most gratefully accepted. We cannot work on a state scale and neglect the National, wherein lies our best contact with states not organized. We need to strengthen and support our National CowBelles. They are promoting the story of Beef at its source—the ranches and farms of America. They are our spokesmen in establishing better relations and understanding of the work of our livestock industry and our wonderful rural heritage.

**Mrs. Gilman Peterson,**  
Publicity Chairman

## At Home on the Range

For those of you who have written to say you missed this column, there's room this month (I think) to share a recipe or two. It has just seemed lately that there was so much news to be included that there's been no room for this. But from now until the end of the year, with most of the state conventions and our two big beef promotion programs behind us, perhaps we'll be able to talk cooking once again.

And with August days making meal getting a real chore, there are two or three of my hot-weather recipes that seem just right for the occasion. The first, for a cold hash loaf, is such a perfect way to use up Sunday's roast or Friday's pot roast; I know you'll like it.

### JELLIED HASH LOAF

- 1 envelope unflavored gelatin
- 1½ cups boiling hot bouillon, consommé or meat stock
- 2 Tbsp. lemon juice
- 1 tsp. onion juice or onion salt (cut salt to ½ tsp. if you use onion salt)
- 2 hard-cooked eggs, sliced
- 1 large stalk celery, ground
- 2 Tbsp. diced pimiento
- ¼ cup cold water
- 1 tsp. salt
- 2 cups ground cooked beef
- ¼ cup sweet pickle relish

Soften gelatin in water, add hot stock and stir until dissolved. Add lemon juice, salt, onion juice. Cool until mixture starts to thicken. Lightly oil a 1-qt. ring mold or 6 large custard cups or a small loaf pan. Spoon a thin layer of gelatin into the bottom; arrange egg slices in mold, chill until set. Mix remaining gelatin with ground meat, celery, pickle relish and pimiento; carefully spoon over egg slices. Chill until firm. Unmold on salad greens, garnish with radish roses and serve with sour cream and chopped green onions or chives. Serves 6.

If you've only used cranberry sauce at Holiday time you may not realize how wonderful the tart-sweet cranberry flavor can seem in a hot-weather dessert. Two of our favorites are a crunchy oatmeal-and-cranberry square and cool delicate cranberry sherbet. Do try them one of these sizzling August evenings!

### CRANBERRY CRUNCH A LA MODE

- Mix together:
- 1 cup uncooked rolled oats
- 1 cup brown sugar
- ½ cup flour
- ½ cup butter



Officers of the new Latah County (Idaho) CowBelles, from left, are Mrs. Amy Craven, Moscow, historian; Mrs. Gerald Comstock, Potlatch, treasurer; Mrs. Fred Rohn, Potlatch, secretary; Mrs. Lawrence Curtis, Palouse, vice-president, and Miss Sonja Carlson, Firth, president.

Place half this crumbly mixture in an 8x8 greased baking dish. Cover with contents of a one-pound can cranberry sauce, either jellied or whole berry sauce. Top with remaining crumbs and bake for 40 minutes at 325 degrees.

Serve warm, topped with vanilla ice cream. Serves 6.

### CRANBERRY SHERBET

- 1 pound can jellied cranberry sauce
- ¼ cup orange juice
- 1 Tbsp. grated orange rind
- 2 Tbsp. lemon juice
- 2 tsp. grated lemon rind
- 2 egg whites, beaten stiff

Crush cranberry sauce with a fork. Add juices and rinds, pour into freezing tray, freeze fast until mixture is mushy. Then fold in stiffly-beaten egg whites. Continue freezing until sherbet is stiff. This can be served alone, but it's at its best spooned over well-chilled mixed fruits. Makes about 6 servings.

And so . . . good eating . . . and good evening to you all.—D. L. M.

## Meet Your Neighbors



**Mrs. Heinz**

1958-59 she was district supervisor of the Order.

The Heinz' have three daughters and one son and six grandchildren.

Marj Heinz has held all the offices in the Nebraska CowBelles organization and the group looks forward to a very successful year under her leadership.

**Mrs. Lafe Johnson, Publicity**

## CowBelle Chimes

Vol. 7, No. 8

August, 1959

President—Mrs. N. H. Dekle, Route #2, Box 440, Plaquemine, La.  
Vice-Presidents—Mrs. J. B. Smith, Pawhuska, Okla.; Mrs. Clyde King, Boulder, Utah; Mrs. John Harting, Pomeroy, Wash.  
Secretary-Treasurer—Mrs. W. T. Cobb, 11766 Manorwood Dr., Baton Rouge 6, La.  
Editor—Mrs. Dorothy McDonald, 303 N. 47th St., San Diego 2, Calif.

### A Message From Your President

Greetings:

June, the month of conventions, is just a memory—and, I would like to add, a pleasant memory. We might say that the General Council meeting on June 29-30 in Denver was a very fitting way to close that month. This meeting brought together representatives from 20 states. We welcomed a new state organization—South Carolina. Mrs. Larry Seamon of Whitmire was the delegate from that state. We were also happy to have Mrs. Phil Nowlin of New Mexico. She, you remember, served as secretary-treasurer to Mrs. Ralph Cowan of Arizona, our second National president. Committees were represented by one or more members. State presidents or appointed delegates gave reports. These reports presented a picture of Cow-Belles working for the welfare of the livestock industry. We are very proud of our National membership which has passed the 2,600 mark.

Mr. David Butler, tax consultant of the law firm of Holland and Hart, gave a progress report on the "incorporation" of the National. He cited the importance of incorporation. Your By-laws committee, working with Mr. Butler and Mrs. O. W. Lynam, parliamentarian, will be drafting articles of in-



San Diego County Cow-Belles make their annual "Beef for Father's Day" presentation to the father of the first baby born on Father's Day in San Diego County. CowBelle Mrs. G. Robert Finnegan makes the presentation to the father at Navy Hospital, San Diego, Calif. (San Diego Union Photo.)

corporation and By-Laws to be presented for your approval at our annual meeting in Dallas next January.

Florence Harting, second vice-president, of Pomeroy, Wash., reported on the public relations contest being sponsored by the National. There is a great need for better understanding between ranch and city families and we hope that the public relations efforts in the different states will be a step in the right direction.

Your National officers are grateful to you for your interest which was shown by the fine representation at our General Council meeting.

Sincerely,  
Clelie Dekle

### Father's Day Chairman Reports for 1959

The 1959 "Beef for Father's Day" campaign was Big Business and I am very grateful to everyone who in any way contributed to its success. On behalf of the American National Cow-Belles I want to say "thanks" to all state and local groups and to every individual CowBelle who worked on this campaign. I do appreciate your wholehearted cooperation.

At the recent meeting of the General Council in Denver, it was decided to use up all left-over menu clip-ons by cutting off the words "For Father's Day." They are free for the cutting. Several restaurants have requested all-year-around clip-ons. So if there are some of these in your community, please send orders for any you can use, to me.

Azile Garrison, Chairman  
Beef for Father's Day Committee  
Glen, Mont.

### Beef Promotion Chairman Reports

I am assembling kits of informational material to send out as soon as possible to all state beef promotion chairmen. We will include information on where educational materials such as films, booklets, pamphlets, teaching aids, recipes, posters, etc., may be obtained. We hope you will find helps here for fair booths, radio or television programs, news stories or any local beef promotion activities you may be planning.

State presidents attending the General Council meeting in Denver June 29 and 30 gave me the names of their beef promotion chairmen. If you did not have a representative at that meeting, will you please send me the name of your chairman so that a kit can be mailed to her?

ALSO, if you have not sent in your donation for beef promotion for your state, why not do it now? The National program can only be carried on effectively through the cooperation and support of the state organizations.

Lucille (Mrs. Lee A.) Perkins  
Richmond, Kan.  
Chairman, Beef Promotion

### Beef Promotion

Washington CowBelles report a successful year in their beef education in the schools program. Up until the time of their convention in May, reports had been received from 113 home economics teachers throughout the state on their use of meat and materials furnished by the CowBelles for this purpose. A total of 7,197 students, 271 of them boys, had been instructed in beef cookery. More than a ton of beef had

### ARIZONA'S FATHER OF THE YEAR

Arizona's nominee for All-American Father of the Year, Robert J. Moody of Yuma, poses with Mrs. Moody; John Robert, 18; Ruth Ann, 15; James, 12; Charles, 9, and William Joseph, 18 months.



## THE BEEF SLICING

San Diego (Calif.) Cattlemen Russell Peavey, Harry Frame and Henry Parrish help slice the beef at a recent CowBelles'-cattlemen's barbecue.



been purchased, over 135,000 beef recipes and pamphlets provided for student use. In addition, 7,300 quiz sheets for review work and 400 beef kits and charts were supplied to teachers for use in classrooms, and more than 200 personal visits made by Washington 'Belles to acquaint teachers with this educational project.

During July North Dakota CowBelles joined other groups, promoting their state in a program of inviting at least one town or city family to spend Sunday on a ranch. Whether friends and acquaintances or out-of-state tourists contacted through Chambers of Commerce or tourist bureaus, this is the sort of person-to-person public relations that should pay big dividends in better understanding between the average housewife and ranch women. And if we serve them one of our best nutritious-and-inexpensive beef dishes, these summer Sundays should have an extra dividend of a few more beef meals in our guests' homes next winter.

South Dakota CowBelles, too, sponsored a similar program in June when a cavalcade of Belle Fourche business and professional men and their families toured a 145-mile circuit of neighboring ranches. Ranchers, proud of their homes, their ranches, their livestock, playing host to neighbors from their market towns, cannot add up to anything but better relations all around, and Belle Fourche neighbors apparently plan to continue the custom.

## Here and There With the CowBelles

### SOUTH DAKOTA

On June 10 a number of South Dakota CowBelles, picturesquely attired in sunbonnets, drove the new farm machinery for local dealers in the parade that preceded the annual Belle Fourche barbecue.

### UTAH

State CowBelle officers met for

luncheon at the Social Center in Spanish Fork on June 12. A prime purpose for the meeting, President Helen Spafford stated, was the introduction of the place mats recently completed. Reports were also made by the chairman of the membership, state fair, Father of the Year and Beef for Father's Day committees.

### CALIFORNIA

San Diego CowBelles on July 19 held their annual beef barbecue at Big Stone Lodge. This event is not only their one and only fund-raising project of the year, netting enough to carry on their promotional and philanthropic activities, but it has become a looked-forward-to gathering of ranch families and their city friends each summer.

### IDAHO

Sonja Carlson, a sophomore animal husbandry major from the University of Idaho, was elected the first president of the Latah County CowBelles. She will be assisted by Mrs. Lawrence Curtis, Palouse, vice-president; Mrs. Fred Rohn, Potlatch, secretary; Mrs. Gerald

Comstock, Potlatch, treasurer, and Mrs. Amy Craven, Moscow, historian.

Plans were made for beef promotion and "Eat Beef for Father's Day" poster materials were discussed. Elenor Hill, president of the NezPerce County CowBelles, was present to explain activities and programs that could be undertaken by a county group.

One of the events is sponsoring the "Father of the Year." Vernon Burlison, Moscow, was chosen by the state organization as Idaho "Father of the Year." He will be honored at the convention this fall.

## Figures Don't Lie; Beef Is "Best Buy"

Anyone who doubts that beef comes closer to holding the price line than other commodities, see this: It is true that fat steers brought \$27.25 a cwt. in 1958 as against \$18 in 1937—a 51 per cent rise. However, in that same time, a quart of milk went from 12 to 25 cents (108 per cent); a loaf of bread from 8 to 19 cents (138 per cent); a pound of coffee, 25 to 93 cents (up 272 per cent); a Chevrolet car increased from \$730 to \$2,600 (256 per cent); a movie ticket, 23 to 50 cents (a 117 per cent jump); a ton of coal, \$11.19 to \$29.14 (160 per cent); a pound of steel from 2½ to 6 cents (140 per cent up), and a board foot of lumber, 3 to 12 cents (300 per cent).

## Claim for Gas Tax Refund Due Before Oct. 1

Claims for a 3-cents-a-gallon refund for federal excise tax paid on gasoline used for agricultural purposes between July 1, 1958 and June 30, 1959 are due in the office of the Director of Internal Revenue before Oct. 1. The form required for filing a claim is available at county agent offices, or you may write to us. "Agricultural purposes" is roughly defined as cultivating, raising or harvesting agricultural products or managing livestock.

## CONGRESS GETS BEEF

Congressman Don L. Short (N. D.) (left) and E. Y. Berry present a Father's Day sticker to the proprietor of Blackie's House of Beef in Washington, D. C., who had 100 pounds of prime beef ready in case the two men were "a little bit hungry" when they arrived at his restaurant. Mr. Short is a past president of the National Beef Council, a former vice-president of the American National.



# SALES

**Annual Fall  
HERD BULL SALE  
November 16**

**Bones' Hereford Ranch**  
**PARKER, S. D.** PHONE US  
HARTFORD 23F09  
• Quality Plus Pedigree •

**Thorp Hereford Farms--16th Annual All Star Sale**  
October 26, 1959 at Britton, S. Dak.

# BULLS

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE TREATY

## FRANKLIN HEREFORDS

A reliable source of practical, dependable registered Hereford breeding stock. Yearling bulls for sale now.

**B. P. Franklin**  
Meeker, Colo.

## CHANDLER HEREFORDS

Range Bulls of Uniform Quality in Carload Lots

**Herbert Chandler**

**Baker, Oregon**

## ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

Purebred and Commercial

**N BAR RANCH, Grass Range, Mont.**



**RANGE BULLS** purchased from breeders who use **TR HERD BULLS** could greatly improve your calf crop. Breeders' names furnished on request.

**TURNER RANCH • SULPHUR, OKLA.**

OUR 40 or 50 bulls from the 70 selected last fall and run together are developing especially well on grass always. We are using 3 of them—all fed alike. Our sale date is Oct. 13. Write for our annual letter and sale catalog, but do come to see them.

**F. E. MESSERSMITH & SONS, Alliance, Nebraska**

"Our Herefords build the beef where the highest priced cuts of meat grow"

## KANSAS CITY ROYAL SHOW LISTS FEATURES, PREMIUMS

The 61-year-old American Royal Live Stock Show at Kansas City, Oct. 17-24, will offer more than \$50,000 in prizes on 417 classes of livestock competition in all divisions, wool, carcass and livestock judging and meat identification contests. Twenty-two classes are scheduled for Herefords, 24 classes each for Angus, Shorthorn and Polled Hereford entries and four classes for the new pen bull show and sale. Also featured in the show will be seven classes of carlot, feeder and fat cattle, 18 classes of commercial cattle, nine 4-H steer classes.

## ANGUS SALE AT DENVER TO SHOW 800 HEAD IN SEPT.

Eight hundred cattle—300 of them registered and 500 commercial—will be shown in the "Let's Paint the West Black" sale to be held Sept. 23 in Denver. Sifters of the cattle in the event will be Dale Redding of Minatare, Nebr., and Raymond Pope, Vinita, Okla., first president of the American Brangus Breeders Association.

## SANTA GERTRUDIS BULL GAINS OVER 500 LBS. IN TEST

A Santa Gertrudis bull (the seventh since 1955) has surpassed 500 pounds of gain in official 140-day performance testing in Texas. The animal, owned by King Ranch of Kingsville, gained 533 pounds during the test at Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, McGregor, for an average of 3.8 pounds per day. Finishing weight was 1,244 pounds; gain ratio was 140.

## TEXAS CHAROLAIS AND CROSS TO SELL AT AUSTIN IN SEPT.

The Texas Charolais & Charolais-Cross Sales Corp. will hold its sixth consignment sale on Labor Day weekend, Saturday, Sept. 5, in Austin, Tex. About 60 animals will be sold, in blood percentages varying from ¼ Charolais breeding up to and including purebred Charolais.

## NEW MEXICO RANCH TOUR SLATED BY HEREFORDMEN

The ninth annual New Mexico Hereford Ranch Tour is scheduled for Aug. 26-27 in the South West part of the state.

## BRAHMAN BREED NOTES

In their recent fiscal year meeting at Clewiston, Fla., members of the American Brahman Breeders Association voted to assist agricultural colleges and similar institutions in acquiring frozen Brahman semen for use in crossbred experimental programs. On recommendation of the show committee, \$17,057 was appropriated to supplement premiums offered to Brahman exhibitors at 26 stock shows during the 1959-60 season; this boosted the collective total to \$54,377.

At a beef and dairy cattle auction in Johannesburg, South Africa, a purebred

Brahman bull brought the highest price of the sale at \$1,969.10 (U. S.) Second high price was paid for a Hereford bull, at \$1,764 (U. S.)

During the meeting in Clewiston, a membership meeting was also held by the Eastern Brahman Association, an area affiliate of ABBA. It was attended by delegates from Florida, Illinois and North Carolina.

### 13th EASTERN STOCK SHOW WILL BE HELD IN MARYLAND

More than \$52,000 in prize money is to be awarded at the 13th annual Eastern National Livestock Show to be held at the Maryland State Fair Grounds in Timonium, Md., Nov. 14-19.

### STOCK SHOW MANAGERS DISCUSS COMMON PROBLEMS

Eleven major national stock shows of the country will set up rules against livestock tampering similar to the new regulation adopted by the International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, managers and directors of the shows voted in a meeting at Denver recently. The session, which considered common problems, was the first held by this stock show group. They agreed to punch the ears of all fat livestock sold at the 12 shows so they could be identified as having been sold. These animals would be barred at other shows following the sales.

In other action the show managers voted that a committee should meet with the three national beef cattle breed associations for a discussion of steer judging. Chairman of the committee is Willard Simms, manager of the National Western Stock Show.

### OGDEN LIVESTOCK SHOW SET FOR NOV. 13-21

Dates for the 41st annual Golden Spike National Livestock Show at Ogden, Utah, have been set for Nov. 13-21. The event has been divided into two phases this year, with livestock show judging and sales the first five days, the 13th to 17th, and horse show judging and contests the last three days. Herefords will show the 16th, sell the 17th; the Angus auction will be the 16th, and fat stock will be sold the 17th.

### NATIONAL RAM SALE TO TAKE PLACE IN OGDEN

The 44th annual National Ram Sale will be held Aug. 19-20 at Ogden, Utah and will feature entries from Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, California, Montana, Oregon and Washington. The first day will be devoted to the auction of 593 whitefaced rams, the second day to the blackfaced breeds. Companion events of the ram sale will be the seventh annual National Wool Show, sponsored by the National Wool Growers Association, and an old-fashioned hickory pit lamb barbecue.

## 4-WAY SUPREMACY

### 1. In the Show Ring—

*you are familiar with what  
WHR's have done in the  
show ring.*

### 2. As Prime Beef—

*The chief end of all beef  
is the butcher's block—  
WHR's make the best beef  
in the shortest time.*

### 3. On the Range—

*WHR bulls sire market  
topping steers.*

### 4. For others—

*What WHR's have done  
for WHR, they will do for  
you. This has been proved  
many times both in the  
show ring and in sales.*

**BUY THIS KIND OF  
HEREFORD AT:**

**WHR's ANNUAL  
FALL SALE  
FRIDAY, OCT. 9, 1959  
ONE O'CLOCK**

**60 BULLS  
10 BRED HEIFERS**



*You're always welcome  
at WHR!*

**Wyoming Hereford Ranch  
Cheyenne**

**George Loezer, Manager**

## THE PUBLIC . . . AND YOU <sup>BY</sup> LYLE LIGGETT

One of the tools of a well-organized public relations program is the "speakers bureau." It is a tool that could be fitted effectively into the activities of even the smallest cattle organization.

Interesting programs are a problem for every group, and especially for those which meet once a week, such as the luncheon and service clubs.

Many cattle associations are reluctant to offer a program because they "don't know what to say or do." Another handicap is finding competent, volunteer help. Yet another is the modest assumption that "no one wants to hear from a neighbor."

An answer for the first problem can be handily provided by the alert association secretary who gathers together some basic facts about the industry, about the problems of cattle raising in his locality, and about the qualities of beef. These can be outlined—not written out—in an orderly and interesting fashion. From this outline almost anyone can make an adequate talk, adding the "frosting" with his own stories and personal observations.

The final problem is also easily answered when one considers that a successful speech is eight parts sincerity, one part "facts" and one part from the speaking technique. Who can be more sincere in talking about an industry than a person who is actively and intimately involved in it?

Finding competent, reliable speakers is always a problem—even for cattlemen's own programs! However, there are men and women in every community who—if furnished the ammunition and a little coaching—can become tremendously effective speakers on behalf of the industry.

Many speakers, especially those a little unsure of sustaining the normal half-hour luncheon program, find it extra-effective to illustrate their talks with slides or a motion picture. These visual aids can often be obtained through the help of the county agent, the college or other agencies. But the extra benefit is often offset by the difficulty of getting the equipment and a competent operator to insure that the pictures are shown properly.

Two suggestions for the new speakers bureau: don't write the speeches out—nothing is as deadly as a "canned talk," and even the best speaker has difficulty refraining from reading if this crutch is furnished him. And do let all of the service and civic clubs in your area know about the availability of your program. You'll be surprised at the invitations you'll receive—chances to tell the cattle industry story as a welcome guest of your neighbors and customers.

## ROCKY MOUNTAIN SANTA GERTRUDIS

Bred to your cows, produce  
Unusually heavy weaners,  
Lots more beef at no extra cost.  
Like rough country and cold weather.  
Selling purebred bulls, cows and heifers at

### CHEROKEE RANCH

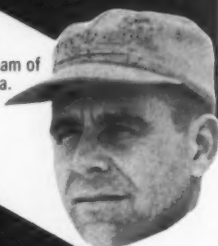
25 MILES SOUTH OF DENVER ON HIGHWAY 85  
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CUTTER'S  
always my brand  
for strong Blackleg  
protection...

says rancher  
Robert Cunningham of  
Hysham, Montana.



#### BLACKLEGOL® "S-HS"

ONE PRODUCT GETS ALL 3  
BLACKLEG MALIGNANT EDEMA  
seasonal resistance against SHIPPING FEVER

BLACKLEGOL® "S"  
for double protection against BLACKLEG MALIGNANT EDEMA • both are ALHYDROX®  
FORTIFIED to help build long-lasting peak immunities.



CUTTER LABORATORIES  
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

## Personal Mention

George A. Godfrey, whom the New Mexico Cattle Growers named "Cattleman of the Year" in their 45th convention at Albuquerque last March, has been nominated by the Junior cattle growers of the state as "outstanding individual" in the cattle business. The annual contest is sponsored by the Junior American National Cattlemen's Association. Mr. Godfrey is a former president of the New Mexico Cattle Growers.

Among recent BLM shifts: **Robert D. Nielson**, state supervisor in Billings, Mont., to fill the job of assistant range staff officer in Washington, D. C.; **J. Russell Penny**, state supervisor in Boise, Ida., will become supervisor at Billings,

and **Joe T. Fallini** will succeed Mr. Penny; **Virgil T. Heath**, state supervisor in Portland, Ore., will become program coordination officer for a four-state area at Salt Lake City; he replaces **Roscoe Bell** who left to become commissioner of public lands in Alaska; **Russell E. Getty**, promoted from deputy supervisor to state supervisor in Portland.

**E. J. Fortenberry**, branch head of land management planning and watershed management, has been transferred to Ogden, Utah, as assistant regional forester in charge of information and education for the intermountain region of the Forest Service. The region includes national forests in Utah, Nevada, southern Idaho and western Wyoming.

**Donald L. Staheli**, since 1958 head of the animal husbandry division in Swift & Company's research laboratories, has joined the packing firm's agricultural research department. **Tom Glaze**, head of that department, announced that Mr. Staheli will fill the post left vacant when **Bill McMillan** was named executive secretary of the American National Cattlemen's Association last month.

Wed at Kit Carson, Colo., on Aug. 1 were **Polly Blanche Collins** and **Rogers Winfield Johnson**. The bride's father, **Don C. Collins**, is immediate past president of the American National Cattlemen's Association. The young couple will reside in Phoenix, Ariz.

**Harold F. Breimyer**, Washington, D. C., has been advanced to the job of staff economist in agriculture for the Council of Economic Advisors. He previously worked on the livestock outlook for the USDA.

**Roger Letz**, assistant editor of The Cattleman magazine published by the Texas & Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, recently resigned to enter private business.

**Homer Thieman** of Western Springs, Ill., has been named at Chicago to succeed the late **Ward A. Neff** as president of Corn Belt Publications.

**Alan Feeney**, owner of Milky Way Hereford Ranch, is reported to have been stricken with polio at his home. He is hospitalized in Phoenix.

## Deaths

**Milford "Corky" Vaught**: A son of Mr. and Mrs. Milford J. Vaught of Bruneau, Ida., the navy jet pilot was lost in a flight off the coast of Japan last month at the age of 26. His father is a member of the American National Cattlemen's fact-finding committee and a former president of the Idaho Cattlemen's Association.

**Joe Blazek**: Operator of the Glasgow (Mont.) Livestock Sales Co. since 1951, Mr. Blazek died July 20 at his home following a heart attack. He was 46, and well known for his beef promotion work throughout the Northwest and for his close association with the Montana Stockgrowers Association. He was a member of the board of directors of the National Beef Council.

**Ward A. Neff**: The president of Corn Belt Publishers passed away last month while vacationing in Wisconsin. He was 68, and had succeeded his father, the late **Jay H. Neff** of Kansas City, Mo., in a lifetime of editing and publishing.



**THE BLM**—In your June issue there is a perfect example of the exaggeration practiced by the Bureau of Land Management. We are used to exaggerations by the BLM when they give us the figures on range cuts . . . but \$2,500 was appropriated by Congress for the Lewis and Clark expedition and not \$2,500,000 as given out by the BLM in the article "How We Acquired Our Landed Estate."—**John C. Snook**, Salmon, Ida.

**DRY; HAY PLENTIFUL**—Very dry around Killdeer. Seems to be plenty of hay and cattle prices are still holding. Please keep the PRODUCER coming; really enjoy reading it.—**Carrie Beck Peterson**, Killdeer, N. D.

## Top Return per Feed Dollar Given by Beef Cattle

Despite price ups and downs, beef cattle earned the highest return per dollar of feed costs over the span of a long-term, 13-year comparison with other livestock enterprises. Here are the figures, based on Apr. 1 prices, 1947 through 1959.

For every dollar of feed cost, beef cattle gave a gross return of \$1.92. Other enterprises, by comparison, returned per dollar to feed cost: dairy cows, \$1.77; hogs, \$1.65; sheep, \$1.53; laying hens, \$1.41.—**From Successful Farming.**



Aug. 15—Arkansas Cattlemen's Assn. meeting, Little Rock.

Aug. 26-28—Soil Conservation Society of America annual meeting, Rapid City, S. D.

Aug. 28—Colorado Cattle Feeders Assn. mid-year meeting, Estes Park.

Oct. 17-24—American Royal Live Stock and Horse Show, Kansas City, Mo.

Oct. 17-24—Pacific International Livestock Exposition, North Portland, Ore.

Oct. 28-30—Florida Cattlemen's Assn. convention, Kissimmee.

Oct. 30-Nov. 8—15th Grand National Livestock Exposition, San Francisco.

Nov. 13-21—41st annual Golden Spike National Livestock Show, Ogden, Utah.

Nov. 13-14—Nevada State Cattle Assn. convention, Winnemucca.

Nov. 22-24—Idaho Cattlemen's Assn. annual convention, Moscow.

Nov. 23-Dec. 5—International Livestock Exposition, Chicago.

Dec. 15-18—U. S. Livestock Sanitary Assn. meeting, San Francisco.

Jan. 5-9—Arizona National Livestock Show, Phoenix.

Jan. 13-15—Mississippi Cattlemen's Assn. convention, Natchez.

Jan. 15-23—National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo.

Jan. 27-Feb. 7—Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, Fort Worth, Tex.

JAN. 28-30—63RD ANNUAL CONVENTION, AMERICAN NATIONAL CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION, DALLAS, TEXAS.

## FEDERALLY INSP. SLAUGHTER

|            | (In thousands) |        |        |       |
|------------|----------------|--------|--------|-------|
|            | Cattle         | Calves | Hogs   | Sheep |
| June 1959  | 1,473          | 366    | 4,902  | 1,056 |
| June 1958  | 1,506          | 430    | 4,209  | 1,042 |
| 6 mos. '59 | 8,313          | 2,353  | 32,827 | 6,719 |
| 6 mos. '58 | 8,655          | 2,886  | 28,418 | 6,313 |

## WHOLESALE DRESSED MEATS

|                  | (Chicago)       |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                  | July 30, 1959   | July 24, 1958   |
| Beef, Choice     | \$42.50 - 47.00 | \$42.00 - 46.00 |
| Beef, Good       | 41.50 - 45.00   | 40.50 - 44.00   |
| Beef, Std.       | 40.00 - 43.00   | 39.00 - 43.00   |
| Veal, Prime      | 53.00 - 56.00   | 51.00 - 54.00   |
| Veal, Choice     | 48.00 - 52.00   | 48.00 - 51.00   |
| Veal, Good       | 44.00 - 50.00   | 46.00 - 50.00   |
| Lamb, Choice     | 46.00 - 50.00   | 49.00 - 54.00   |
| Lamb, Good       | 45.00 - 49.00   | 46.00 - 51.00   |
| Pork Loin, 8-12# | 41.50 - 44.00   | 49.50 - 53.00   |

## CHICAGO LIVESTOCK PRICES

|                        | July 30, 1959   |  | July 24, 1958   |  |
|------------------------|-----------------|--|-----------------|--|
|                        |                 |  |                 |  |
| Steers, Prime          | \$27.75 - 30.00 |  | \$27.75 - 29.50 |  |
| Steers, Choice         | 26.75 - 29.25   |  | 26.25 - 28.00   |  |
| Steers, Good           | 25.00 - 27.25   |  | 25.25 - 28.50   |  |
| Steers, Std.           | 23.00 - 25.50   |  | 23.50 - 25.25   |  |
| Cows, Comm.            | 16.50 - 18.25   |  | 19.25 - 20.50   |  |
| Vealers, Gd.-Ch.       | 31.00 - 33.00*  |  | 28.00 - 31.00   |  |
| Vealers, Std.          | 25.00 - 31.00   |  | 22.00 - 28.00   |  |
| Calves, Gd.-Ch.        | —               |  | 24.00 - 29.00   |  |
| Calves, Std.           | —               |  | 21.00 - 25.00   |  |
| F. & S. Strs., Gd.-Ch. | 25.00 - 35.50   |  | 24.75 - 29.00   |  |
| F. & S. Strs., Cm.-Md. | 23.00 - 27.50** |  | 20.00 - 26.00   |  |
| Hogs, 180-240#         | 13.75 - 15.10   |  | 22.25 - 23.75   |  |
| Lambs, Gd.-Ch.         | 22.50 - 25.00   |  | 22.00 - 25.50   |  |
| Ewes, Gd.-Ch.          | 4.00 - 5.00     |  | 5.00 - 7.00     |  |

(\* Good only)

(\*\* Med. only)

## COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS

|               | (Thousand pounds) |          |           |            |
|---------------|-------------------|----------|-----------|------------|
|               | June 1959         | May 1959 | June 1958 | 5-Yr. Avg. |
| Frozen Beef   | 132,709           | 155,645  | 96,305    | 106,831    |
| Cured Beef    | 18,139            | 17,551   | 12,122    | 8,887      |
| Total Pork    | 288,240           | 365,360  | 209,936   | 320,663    |
| Veal          | 9,454             | 11,375   | 7,520     | 10,888     |
| Lamb & Mutton | 15,102            | 15,730   | 11,995    | 9,009      |

# CLASSIFIED AD DEPARTMENT

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## RANCHES, FARMS

For South Florida Ranch, Farm or Grove properties, large or small, write Robert L. Harriss, P. O. Box 926, Fort Pierce, Fla. Registered Real Estate Broker and 20 years practical experience cattle and agriculture.

**LOOKING FOR A RANCH?** For the best, see Bill Thach, So. Colo. Land & Livestock Co., P.O. 17, Walsenburg, Colo.

**FLORIDA RANCHES** 160—45,000 acres. Priced from \$35.00 per acre. John J. Brennan, Realtor, P. O. Box 1537, Lakeland, Florida.

**FREE RANCH LETTERS** "Northern Plains Ranch Letters" give current news about Ranches offered for sale or lease in Nebraska, So. Dakota, Wyoming, Montana and Colorado. Plus items of interest to active stockmen. To get these Free Letters regularly, simply send your card or letter request to:  
**NORTHERN PLAINS LAND & CATTLE AGENCY**  
P. O. Box 1168 Alliance, Nebraska

**590-ACRE RANCH NEAR ADA, OKLAHOMA** Good land, good fences, 6 gov. ponds, abundance artesian water, three producing oil wells, half royalty, best ranch in Pontotoc County, on State Highway.

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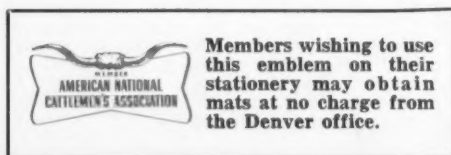
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